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SERVICE ACADEMY 2005 SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT SURVEY

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SERVICE ACADEMY 2005 SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT SURVEY

Executive Summary

Background

This report provides results of the *Service Academy 2005 Sexual Harassment and Assault Survey (SASA2005)* that the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) conducted in response to Section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004. This survey is the second of a series of congressionally mandated surveys designed to assess the incidence of sexual assault and harassment and related issues at the Service Academies.

In April 2005, a DMDC research team administered the *SASA2005* to students at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USFA). The sample consisted of 2,049 female and 3,287 male students. The overall weighted response rate was 85%. The *SASA2005* is similar to a survey the Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General (IG) administered at the Academies in the Spring of 2004. For example, both contained measures of unwanted, unprofessional gender-related behaviors, and specific questions related to sexual assault experiences (e.g., who the offenders were, where the behaviors occurred).

Despite similarities in survey item content, the DoD IG 2004 and DMDC 2005 survey results cannot be compared for several reasons. Most importantly, the 2004 survey asked students about their sexual assault experiences since arriving at their Academy. DMDC used an annual indicator in the 2005 survey—it asked students about their experiences of sexual assault since June 2004, i.e., during the 2004-2005 academic year. Thus, 2005 data are the baseline for this research report, and future reports will provide comparisons to this 2005 baseline.

The 2005 survey also contained revised survey items and numerous new survey items. For example, items were added regarding if alcohol or force were involved in sexual assaults. Students also were asked if they received sexual assault and harassment training and the effectiveness of that training. Finally, a section that elicited students' perceptions of progress related to sexual assault and harassment at their Academy was added.

The survey measured five categories of unwanted, gender-related behaviors that represent a continuum of behaviors:

- Sexual assault
 - Crude/offensive behavior
 - Unwanted sexual attention
 - Sexual coercion
 - Sexist behavior
- } Sexual harassment

Students were asked two sexual assault questions that were used on the DoD IG 2004 survey. In adherence to the DoD definition of sexual assault ("intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or

cannot consent”), the sexual assault measure includes rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), and indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling). After completing the two questions measuring sexual assault, students who indicated experiencing sexual assault were asked to provide details on the “One Situation With Greatest Effect.” In this section, students provided details related to the one situation (e.g., location, characteristics of offender), and details on reporting (e.g., whether or not they reported, to whom they reported the incident, reasons for not reporting).

To determine the extent to which unprofessional, gender-related behavior (e.g., sexual harassment, sexist behavior) was occurring, students were also provided a list of 17 behaviorally worded questions, and they were asked to indicate how often they had experienced the 17 behaviors during the 2004-2005 academic year. Twelve of the 17 behaviors represent categories that comprise sexual harassment—crude/offensive behavior (e.g., repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you); unwanted sexual attention (e.g., made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it); and sexual coercion (e.g., treated you badly for refusing to have sex). Four items are related to the sexist behavior measure (e.g., referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms), and one item provided respondents the opportunity to write-in other behaviors they experienced.

The survey also asked students if they received sexual assault and sexual harassment training, and their perceptions of the training’s effectiveness in reducing incidents of sexual assault and sexual harassment. Finally, the survey asked students their perceptions of whether their Academy was making progress in reducing or eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment.

This summary presents overall survey results for each Academy. The report presents more detailed results by topic, addressing findings for each Academy by gender, class year, and for those who indicated they experienced sexual assault and/or sexual harassment.

U.S. Military Academy

Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior Experiences. The survey found that 6% of female and 1% of male cadets at USMA indicated they experienced sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year. Of those women who were sexually assaulted, unwanted touching of private parts (76%) was the most frequent type of sexual assault cadets indicated experiencing. More than half of female (62%) and 12% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexual harassment during this period. Nearly all female (96%) and one half (55%) of male cadets indicated they experienced sexist behavior.

Sexual Assault Details. Of those female cadets who experienced sexual assault, about three quarters (74%) indicated the assault occurred on Academy grounds. In almost all cases, the offender was male and a fellow cadet (both 97%). In many instances (88%), a single offender was involved in the incident. Nearly one third of female cadets (29%) indicated their sexual assault experience involved the use or threat of force and 34% also indicated their experience included the use of alcohol or drugs, either by the offender or the respondent.

Less than half of female cadets (41%) who experienced sexual assault indicated they discussed or reported the incident with other individuals or authorities. Many women reported the incident to their officer/NCO chain of command or to a criminal investigation organization (both 50%). Fewer (31%) discussed their experience with a member of their cadet chain of command. Some USMA women (7%) indicated that someone in a position of authority retaliated against them for reporting the incident. Over one third (39%) indicated they experienced other repercussions for reporting the incident, such as ostracism, harassment, or ridicule. Most female cadets (95%) who did not report the incident indicated they believed they could handle the situation themselves. Many indicated they feared harassment or ridicule by peers (80%), did not want people gossiping about the assault (75%), or were ashamed or embarrassed (75%). Sexual assault detailed results for male cadets who indicated they experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Availability and Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment and Assault Training. Almost all cadets indicated they received training in sexual harassment (98% women; 99% men) and sexual assault (97% women; 99% men) during the 2004-2005 academic year. Many female (64%) and male (60%) cadets indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment behaviors. Similar percentages of female (61%) and male (58%) cadets indicated their sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault behaviors. However, when asked if they understood concepts and processes that would logically have been covered in training, many cadets indicated having considerable knowledge. For example, almost all female and male cadets (90-98%) indicated they knew how to report sexual harassment and sexual assault; they knew how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault; they knew how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; they knew how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault; and they knew where to go if they needed additional information.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. About half of female (52%) and 45% of male cadets indicated sexual assault was about the same as when they enrolled at the Academy. However, one third of female (34%) and almost half of male (49%) cadets thought it was less of a problem. Similarly, about half of female (60%) and male (48%) cadets indicated sexual harassment was about the same as when they enrolled at the USMA and one third of female (30%) and half of male (48%) cadets said it was less of a problem.

U.S. Naval Academy

Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior Experiences. At the USNA, 5% of female and 1% of male midshipmen indicated they experienced sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year. Unwanted touching of private parts (84%) was the most frequent type of sexual assault reported. More than half of female (59%) and 14% of male midshipmen indicated experiencing sexual harassment. Most female (93%) and half of male (50%) midshipmen indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Sexual Assault Details. Sexual assaults of female midshipmen were nearly as likely to occur on USNA grounds (45%) as they were to occur off Academy grounds (55%). All female midshipmen indicated the offender was a male; 83% said male midshipmen were involved; 3% indicated it was a faculty/staff member; and 16% indicated it was a person not assigned to the

Academy. Most female midshipmen (90%) indicated it was one offender. More than half of female midshipmen (62%) indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs, either by the respondent or the offender. Overall, more than a third (37%) indicated that use of force was involved in their sexual assault experience.

Less than half of female midshipmen (40%) indicated they discussed/reported the incident to one or more authorities, individuals, or organizations. About half (50%) reported the incident to a peer resource, such as a SAVI GUIDE. One third discussed their experience with a member of their midshipman chain of command (36%) or the SAVI advocate (33%) and 17% indicated that they experienced some form of social repercussions for reporting the incident, such as ostracism, harassment, or ridicule. All women (100%) who did not report the incident indicated they chose not to report because they thought they could deal with the situation themselves. Nearly as many (94%) indicated that they did not want people gossiping about the assault. Most women also indicated they did not report because they feared harassment/ridicule by peers, they did not want their parents/family to find out about the assault, or they were ashamed or embarrassed (all 83%). Sexual assault detailed results for male midshipmen who indicated they experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Availability and Effectiveness of Training. Almost all USNA midshipmen indicated they received training in sexual harassment (95% women; 97% men) and sexual assault (92% women; 96% men) during the 2004-2005 academic year. About two thirds of female (69%) and male (64%) midshipmen indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment behaviors. Similar percentages of female (65%) and male (59%) midshipmen indicated their sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault behaviors. On the survey, however, midshipmen indicated having knowledge of concepts and processes that would have been covered in their training. For example, almost all (91-96%) indicated they knew how to report sexual harassment; they knew how to report sexual assault; and they knew how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault. Large majorities of female (89%) and male (91%) midshipmen also indicated they knew where to obtain counseling services following a sexual assault.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. Over half of female (53%) and male (64%) midshipmen indicated sexual assault was less of a problem than when they enrolled at the Academy. Forty-five percent of women and 34% of men thought the sexual assault problem was about the same. Ratings of progress for sexual harassment were somewhat less positive. About half of female (48%) and male (59%) midshipmen thought sexual harassment was less of a problem than when they came to the Academy. An equal percentage of women (48%) and 38% of men thought the problem was about the same.

U.S. Air Force Academy

Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior Experiences. Overall, 4% of female and 1% of male USAFA cadets indicated experiencing sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year. Unwanted touching (89%) was the type of sexual assault most often experienced by USAFA women. Roughly half of women (49%) and 16% of men at USAFA

indicated experiencing sexual harassment during this period. At USAFA, 82% of female and 49% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexist behavior.

Sexual Assault Details. About two thirds of female cadets (64%) indicated their sexual assault experience occurred on USAFA grounds. Nearly all female cadets (95%) indicated the offender was male, and 90% indicated the offender acted alone. The majority of offenders (88%) were fellow USAFA cadets; 5% were USAFA faculty/staff member; and 12% were people not assigned to the Academy. About one quarter of female (27%) cadets indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs, either by them or by the offender. About one third of female cadets (39%) indicated their sexual assault involved the use of force.

Less than half of female cadets (44%) indicated they discussed/reported the incident to one or more authorities, individuals, or organizations, using a variety of reporting channels. Equal numbers indicated they reported to their officer/NCO chain of command, the USAFA hotline/helpline, a member of their cadet chain of command, and/or to a peer resource, such as a CASIE representative (all 12%). The two most commonly selected reasons for not reporting sexual assault were fear of loss of friends and shame/embarrassment (both 79%). Many USAFA women indicated they thought they could handle the situation themselves (70%), they did not want to have people gossiping about the assault (69%), or they believed they would be blamed for the assault (69%). Sexual assault detailed results for male cadets who indicated they experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Availability and Effectiveness of Training. Nearly all USAFA cadets indicated they received training in sexual harassment (99% women; 99% men) and sexual assault (99% women; 99% men) during the 2004-2005 academic year. USAFA cadets were divided in their opinions of the effectiveness of sexual harassment training. About half of female (54%) and male (56%) cadets indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment behaviors. This pattern of findings was similar for cadets' opinions of the effectiveness of sexual assault training. Half of female and male cadets (both 50%) indicated their sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault behaviors and half thought the training was moderately or very effective. Large majorities (93-99%) of female and male cadets indicated they knew how to report sexual harassment; they knew how to report sexual assault; they knew how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault; they knew how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; they knew how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault; and they knew where to go to get additional information if they needed it.

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment. Many USAFA female (81%) and male (87%) cadets indicated sexual assault was less of a problem than when they enrolled at the Academy. Some female (18%) and male (12%) cadets indicated the problem of sexual assault was about the same. Similarly, many female (76%) and male (85%) cadets indicated sexual harassment was less of a problem than when they enrolled at the Academy and some female (22%) and male (14%) cadets thought it was about the same.

Future Surveys

The Defense Manpower Data Center will conduct further surveys of sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Service Academies in coming years, both in compliance with Section 527, NDAA FY 2004, and as part of the Department's commitment to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault and to maintain a workplace free of unlawful discriminatory practices.

The *Service Academy 2005 Sexual Harassment and Assault Survey* provides benchmark data against which future survey results can be compared. These future assessments of Academy students' sexual assault and harassment incident rates will provide key indicator data for monitoring progress in reducing and eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Service Academies.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
About This Survey	1
Background	2
GAO Surveys in 1990s	2
Other Investigations of Sexual Harassment and Assault at Service Academies	4
GAO 2003 Surveys	4
USAFA and Walker Working Group	5
DoD IG 2003 Survey	6
USAFA and Fowler Panel	7
USAFA and DoD IG Report	8
Air Force IG Report	8
Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies	9
DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy	10
Organization of Report	11
Chapter 2: Survey Methodology	13
Survey Design and Administration	13
Statistical Design	13
Survey Administration	14
Questionnaire Design	14
Analytic Procedures	18
Subgroups	18
Estimation Procedures	18
Presentation of Results	19
Chapter 3: Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior	21
Sexual Assault	22
USMA by Class Year	22
USNA by Class Year	23
USAFA by Class Year	24
Sexual Harassment	25
USMA by Class Year	26
USNA by Class Year	28
USAFA by Class Year	29
Sexist Behavior	29
USMA by Class Year	30
USNA by Class Year	30
USAFA by Class Year	31
Continuum of Behaviors by Experiences of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault	31

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	32
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	33
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences.....	33
 Chapter 4: Sexual Assault One Situation.....	 35
Location of Incident.....	35
USMA by Class Year.....	35
USNA by Class Year	36
USFA by Class Year	37
Characteristics of Offenders	37
USMA by Class Year.....	37
USNA by Class Year	38
USFA by Class Year	39
Use of Force or Alcohol/Drug Involvement.....	40
USMA by Class Year.....	41
USNA by Class Year	42
USFA.....	43
Reporting of Incident.....	43
USMA	44
USNA	44
USFA.....	45
Negative Experiences as a Result of Reporting an Incident.....	46
USMA	46
USNA	46
USFA.....	47
Reasons for not Reporting an Incident	47
USMA	47
USNA	48
USFA.....	49
 Chapter 5: Assessment of Training and Progress	 51
Availability of Training.....	51
USMA by Class Year.....	51
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	52
USNA by Class Year	52
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences.....	53
USFA by Class Year	53
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences.....	54
Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training.....	55
USMA by Class Year.....	55
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	55

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
USNA by Class Year	56
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	57
USFA by Class Year	58
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	59
Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	60
USMA by Class Year	60
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	61
USNA by Class Year	62
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	63
USFA by Class Year	64
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	65
Understanding of Prevention and Response Procedures	66
USMA by Class Year	66
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	68
USNA by Class Year	68
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	70
USFA by Class Year	71
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	73
Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault	74
USMA by Class Year	75
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	75
USNA by Class Year	76
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	77
USFA by Class Year	78
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	78
Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment	79
USMA by Class Year	79
USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	80
USNA by Class Year	81
USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	82
USFA by Class Year	83
USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences	84
References	87
Appendix: 2005 Service Academies Sexual Assault Survey	91

List of Tables

1. Percentage of Female Cadets/Midshipmen Indicating They Experienced a Type of Behavior a Couple of Times a Month or More by Academy and Year of Survey.....3

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
2. Cadet/Midshipmen's Perceptions of Gender-related Issues at the Service Academies, Percentage by Academy and Gender.....	5
3. Percentage of USAFA Female Cadets Who Expressed Views of Sexual Assault-related Actions by Previous USAFA Senior Leadership, by Whether Cadets Indicated They Had Experienced Sexual Assault	7
4. SASA2005 Counts and Weighted Response Rates.....	13
5. Questions Regarding Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors and Corresponding Behavior Categories	16
6. Questions Regarding Sexual Assault and Behaviors Experienced	17
7. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Reported Experiencing Sexual Assault and the Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year.....	23
8. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault and the Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year.....	24
9. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault and the Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year.....	25
10. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Crude/Offensive Behavior, Unwanted Sexual Attention, and Sexual Coercion, by Class Year	27
11. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Crude/Offensive Behavior, Unwanted Sexual Attention, and Sexual Coercion, by Class Year	28
12. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Crude/Offensive Behavior, Unwanted Sexual Attention, and Sexual Coercion, by Class Year	29
13. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year	30
14. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year	31
15. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year	31
16. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	32
17. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	33
18. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.....	34
19. Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year	36

Table of Contents (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
20.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year	36
21.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year	37
22.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year	38
23.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year	39
24.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year.....	40
25.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement or Use of Force in Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year	41
26.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement or Use of Force in Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year	42
27.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement or Use of Force in Sexual Assault, Total	43
28.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Sexual Assault, by Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations Most Frequently Selected	44
29.	Percentage of USNA Females Who Reported Sexual Assault, by Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations Most Frequently Selected	45
30.	Percentage of USAFA Females Who Reported Sexual Assault, by Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations Most Frequently Selected	46
31.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Negative Experiences as a Result of Reporting.....	46
32.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Negative Experiences as a Result of Reporting.....	47
33.	Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons	48
34.	Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons	49
35.	Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons	50
36.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, Total and by Class Year	51
37.	Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	52
38.	Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, Total and by Class Year	53

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
39. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	53
40. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, Total and by Class Year	54
41. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	54
42. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, Total and by Class Year	55
43. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	56
44. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, Total and by Class Year	57
45. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	58
46. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, Total and by Class Year	59
47. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	60
48. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year.....	61
49. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	62
50. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year.....	63
51. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	64
52. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year.....	65

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
53. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	66
54. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year	67
55. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	68
56. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year	70
57. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	71
58. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year	73
59. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	74
60. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year	75
61. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	76
62. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year	77
63. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	77
64. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year	78
65. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	79
66. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, Total and by Class	80
67. Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	81
68. Percentage of USNA Females and Males Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year.....	82

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
69. Percentage of USNA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	83
70. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year.....	84
71. Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	85

List of Figures

1. Survey Measure of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior.....	21
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Chapter 1: Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) has considerable efforts underway to better understand and reduce sexual harassment and sexual assault at the Service Academies. This report provides the results of one recent effort – findings of the *Service Academy 2005 Sexual Harassment and Assault Survey (SASA2005)*. This introductory chapter provides background on why this research was conducted, a historical overview of sexual harassment and assault at the Service Academies, and a brief summary of what is covered in subsequent chapters.

About This Survey

This study was conducted in response to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004). *SASA2005* is the second of a series of congressionally mandated surveys designed to assess the incidence of sexual harassment and assault and related issues at the Service Academies. The Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General (IG) conducted the first survey in the series in Spring 2004 (Department of Defense Inspector General, 2005). In the Fall of 2004, the Office of the DoD IG and Assistant Service Secretaries for Manpower & Reserve Affairs requested that DMDC conduct the future Service Academy sexual harassment and assault surveys. In December 2004, the Principal Deputy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness (OUSD [P&R]), approved DMDC's assumption of responsibility for these surveys. Transferring these surveys to DMDC not only recognized its ongoing mission of conducting DoD-wide surveys, including the biennial sexual harassment and assault surveys of the active-duty and Reserve components, but it ensures use of standardized survey measurement methods across the three populations.

Upon completion of meetings with the DoD IG research team regarding transfer of responsibilities, DMDC researchers had approximately ten weeks to redesign and print the survey instrument for use in the April 2005 survey administration at the three Service Academies. Until substantive focus group research could be completed, the decision was made to field a survey that would be similar, but not identical, to the DoD IG 2004 survey.

With input from the U.S. Military Academy (USMA) and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USFA), minor changes to survey items were made. DMDC also added new survey items (e.g., amount and effectiveness of training, use of drugs, alcohol and force in sexual assault experiences, and perceptions of progress) and improved some survey items to meet DMDC survey standards. The most significant change was the time interval for reporting sexual assault experiences. The 2004 survey asked Academy students about their sexual assault experiences since arriving at their Academy. The 2005 survey incorporated an annual indicator. It asked students about their experiences of sexual assault since June 2004, i.e., the 2004-2005 academic year. DMDC plans to continue use of an annual measure so trend analyses are possible. Thus, this report has 2005 data as its baseline, and future reports will provide comparisons to that baseline.

With regard to the data collection, teams of DMDC researchers administered the April 2005 survey on site at each Academy, replicating the DoD IG 2004 methods. A major

difference, however, is that the 2004 survey was provided to students on computers set up in survey administration rooms, while in 2005, students filled out paper-and-pencil surveys under very similar conditions.

Background

In compliance with the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1976, the three Service Academies—the USMA, the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the USAFA—first admitted women in September 1976 as members of the Class of 1980 (Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1976). The law stated that appointment, admission, training, graduation, and commissioning standards were to be the same for women and men. However, the law permitted the use of different physical training standards for women and men.

Issues related to sexual harassment and sexual assault of female students surfaced in 1990, when an incident related to a second-year female midshipman being handcuffed to a urinal in a dormitory men's room was highly publicized. The midshipman, who left the USNA, claimed USNA officials failed to take appropriate action against the alleged perpetrators and that other incidences of misconduct were occurring (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1993a). At that time, women accounted for about 10% of cadets/midshipmen at each Academy (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1993a, 1993b, 1994b).

GAO Surveys in 1990s

The USNA incident resulted in members of Congress requesting the General Accounting Office (GAO) to review the treatment of women and racial/ethnic minorities at the Service Academies. Each review focused on such issues as hazing, treatment and performance of women and minorities, harassment, the effectiveness of the military performance systems, and the fairness of the Academies' adjudicatory systems, such as the honor systems. As part of its review, GAO conducted paper-and-pencil surveys of students, faculty, and staff at USNA in November 1990, and at USMA and USAFA in March 1991. GAO repeated the surveys at each Academy in May 1994, but added survey items related to DoD's definition of sexual harassment.

In its initial survey, GAO found that nearly all (93-97%) of the 1,415 female students at the Academies reported experiencing at least one form of sexual harassment during the 1990-1991 academic year. About three-quarters (76%) of female students at USMA, half (50%) at USNA, and more than half (59%) at USAFA reported experiencing one or more forms of sexual harassment at least twice a month, and the 1990-91 GAO survey also found that many of the Academies' faculty (32-40%) and staff (41-59%) members believed female students were exposed to some form of sexual harassment on a recurring basis. In its 1994 surveys, GAO found that the percentages of female students reporting recurring sexual harassment was unchanged at USMA (80%), but rates had increased at both USNA (70%) and USAFA (78%) (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1992, 1994a, 1995). Table 1 summarizes data from the GAO surveys on sexual harassment of female students at the three Academies.

Table 1.

Percentage of Female Cadets/Midshipmen Indicating They Experienced a Type of Behavior a Couple of Times a Month or More by Academy and Year of Survey

Type of Sexual Harassment	USMA		USNA		USAFA	
	1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994
Any type of sexual harassment	76	80	50	70	59	78
Derogatory comments, jokes or nicknames	63	59	28	49	40	54
Comments that standards have been lowered	64	63	33	43	38	49
Comments that women don't belong there	45	30	19	19	22	15
Offensive posters, signs, graffiti, t-shirts	49	41	26	29	21	37
Derogatory letters or messages	12	10	4	10	5	6
Mocking gestures, whistles, or cat-calls	51	35	15	29	17	26
Exclusion from social activities	18	13	10	10	6	12
Unwanted horseplay or hijinks	16	19	6	5	13	13
Unwanted pressure for dates	4	6	4	13	4	4
Unwanted sexual advances	14	15	4	15	5	11
Would not hesitate to report sexual harassment	40	30	45	43	30	45
Margins of Error	±10	±10	±10	±10	±10	±10

Source: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1992, 1994a, 1995.

GAO also reported that the Academies' internal surveys of students identified incidents of sexual harassment. For example, a USAFA March 1992 survey found that many female (78%) cadets and half of male (52%) cadets heard sexist or demeaning remarks about women on a daily basis. A USMA survey of the graduating Class of 1993 indicated 80% of female cadets had observed or experienced sexist comments in the previous 12 months. About half of these female (52%) cadets reported hearing disparaging remarks about women from fellow cadets, and 20% said that a male cadet had improperly touched them in their dormitory rooms at night. In 1993, a USNA survey reported that half of female (53%) and nearly one third of male (31%) midshipmen said subtle or overt sexual harassment was a problem at the Academy (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1994a, 1995).

GAO found that 26% of sexual harassment incidents were formally reported (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1994a). These reported incidents of sexual misconduct totaled 107 during the 1988-1993 academic years: 40 at USMA, 26 at USNA, and 41 at USAFA (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1995). Female students at the Academies indicated they were reluctant to report such behavior to Academy authorities for reasons that included loss of support by fellow students, being viewed less favorably by the student and officer chains of command, being shunned, and receiving lower military performance grades (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1992).

Other Investigations of Sexual Harassment and Assault at Service Academies

GAO 2003 Surveys

Ten years after its initial studies, GAO performed follow-on surveys of student and faculty views of sexual harassment as part of a broader study of student life at the Academies. GAO conducted Web-based surveys of 12,264 students and 2,065 faculty and staff members at the three Academies during February 5-March 7, 2003, achieving response rates of 75% (students) and 77% (faculty-staff) (U.S. General Accounting Office, 2003).

In this study, GAO found substantial gender differences among students regarding their perceptions of treatment of women at the Academies. Table 2 summarizes the results. As shown, about half of both women (46-60%) and men (45-54%) indicated the emphasis at the Academies on prevention of gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment was "about right." However, more women than men (women 21-47%; men 4-17%) thought prevention was underemphasized, while fewer women than men (women 7-24%; men 31-48%) indicated it was overemphasized. Similarly, women were much more likely than men to regard the overall atmosphere for women at the Academies as poor (36-43% vs. 17-22%) and to report experiencing gender-based discrimination (37-42% vs. 8-14%). Conversely, male students were far more likely to regard female students as receiving preferential treatment during admissions (women 24-27%; men 53-63%) and at the Academies (women 5-8%; men 47-50%).

Table 2.

Cadet/Midshipmen's Perceptions of Gender-related Issues at the Service Academies, Percentage by Academy and Gender

Student Perceptions	Underemphasized						About Right						Overemphasized					
	USMA		USNA		USAFA		USMA		USNA		USAFA		USMA		USNA		USAFA	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Prevention of Gender-based Discrimination	34	8	35	13	47	17	51	47	51	45	52	46	15	45	14	43	7	31
Prevention of Sexual Harassment	25	4	21	4	37	10	60	54	55	48	46	54	15	42	24	48	18	37
Student Perceptions	Poor						Average						Good					
	USMA		USNA		USAFA		USMA		USNA		USAFA		USMA		USNA		USAFA	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Overall Atmosphere for Women	39	17	43	22	36	18	30	21	30	24	29	20	31	63	27	54	36	62
Student Perceptions	Preference in Admissions						Preference at Academy						Gender Discrimination					
	USMA		USNA		USAFA		USMA		USNA		USAFA		USMA		USNA		USAFA	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Treatment of Women	25	58	27	63	24	53	5	47	6	50	8	49	42	10	42	14	37	8

Note: Margin of error data were unavailable in the report.

Source: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2003, Figures 10-12, Table 11.

USAFA and Walker Working Group

In 2002, female cadets at the USAFA reported experiencing sexual assault by male cadets. Shortly thereafter, other female cadets and former cadets made similar complaints. In early January 2003, an e-mail message, under the pseudonym Renee Trindle, was received by the Secretary of the Air Force and other Air Force senior leaders. The message indicated that a serious sexual assault problem existed at USAFA and that it had been ignored by the Academy's leadership (Department of the Air Force Inspector General, 2004). The Working Group Concerning the Deterrence of and Response to Incidents of Sexual Assault at the U.S. Air Force Academy (Walker Working Group) was established to review cadet complaints, and the Air Force Inspector General (IG) was tasked to review individual cases of alleged sexual assault at the Academy.

Based on the Walker Working Group's preliminary report, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff issued an *Agenda for Change* in March 2003 that made changes in cadet and Academy practices to reinforce Air Force concepts of no tolerance for sexual assault, emphasis on character development, and leadership oversight (Department of the Air

Force, 2003b). Also in March 2003, the Air Force IG established a phone line for USAFA cadet victims of sexual assault to report their assault to the IG (Department of the Air Force, 2003c).

In its June 2003 final report, the Air Force's Walker Working Group found no systematic acceptance of sexual assault, systematic maltreatment of cadets who reported sexual assault, or institutional avoidance of responsibility (Department of the Air Force General Counsel, 2003). The working group also concluded that implementation of the *Agenda for Change* addressed many of the group's recommendations. From the time women were first admitted to USAFA in 1976, until 1993, there was one reported incident of sexual assault at the Academy. In contrast, the working group identified 142 allegations of sexual assault during 1993-2002, an average of 14 per year. During that time, 61 incidents led to investigations, including 19 that involved charges of rape or attempted rape by male cadets. The majority (55%) of investigated incidents occurred in cadet dormitories.

The working group concluded that USAFA's confidential sexual assault reporting system, which USAFA informally adopted in 1993 and formalized in 1997, increased the number of reported incidents, but hampered criminal investigations and concealed the extent of sexual assault from USAFA and Air Force leaders (Department of the Air Force General Counsel, 2003). In response, the Air Force directed the Academy to adhere to DoD regulations requiring mandatory reporting of alleged sexual assaults without confidentiality.

DoD IG 2003 Survey

In February 2003, Congress asked the DoD IG to investigate allegations of sexual assaults at the Air Force Academy and to determine the magnitude of the problem (Department of Defense Inspector General, 2004). As part of its investigation, the DoD IG conducted a survey of female cadets at USAFA in May 2003 (Department of Defense Inspector General, 2003). Offered on a voluntary basis, the survey attracted usable responses from 579 (88%) of the 659 female cadets. Of these, 109 (19%) indicated they experienced at least one sexual assault since joining the Academy, including 7% of respondents (nearly 12% of senior class female cadets) who said they had experienced at least one rape or attempted rape while at the Academy. The cadets reported a total of 177 sexual assaults during 1999-2003, including 63 during calendar year 2002. Most (73%) of the incidents occurred during the cadets' first three semesters at the Academy. The DoD IG survey found that 81% of the 177 incidents were not reported, mainly due to concern about embarrassment (54%), fear of ostracism by other cadets (46%), fear of reprisal (43%), or lack of action against the offender (41%). Male cadets accounted for 86% of the offenders. Many (64%) of the incidents occurred on the USAFA campus.

Female cadets expressed critical views of the Academy leadership's handling of sexual assault prior to April 2003. As Table 3 shows, majorities of both sexually assaulted (64%) and non-assaulted (79%) female cadets indicated that USAFA senior leaders made clear that sexual assault was not tolerated at the Academy and provided sexual assault awareness and prevention training (assaulted 78%; non-assaulted 88%). About half gave the leaders credit for implementing sufficient programs to prevent sexual assault (assaulted 48%; non-assaulted 60%) and increasing awareness and encouraging victims and others to report sexual assaults (assaulted 45%; non-assaulted 57%). However, half or more disagreed that the senior leadership had appropriately handled sexual assault cases (assaulted 65%; non-assaulted 51%) or punished

offenders (assaulted 51%; non-assaulted 45%). Large percentages “did not know” whether senior leaders punished offenders appropriately (34% vs. 39%), investigated sexual assault complaints (34% vs. 48%), enforced penalties against offenders (35% vs. 47%), or enforced penalties against unit commanders and other leaders who tolerated sexual assault (47% vs. 56%) (Department of Defense Inspector general, 2003).

Table 3.

Percentage of USAFA Female Cadets Who Expressed Views of Sexual Assault-related Actions by Previous USAFA Senior Leadership, by Whether Cadets Indicated They Had Experienced Sexual Assault

USAFA Senior Leadership before May 2003	Sexually Assaulted (n=109)			Not Sexually Assaulted (n=470)		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
Handled sexual assault (SA) cases appropriately	14	65	20	15	51	34
Punished offenders appropriately	16	51	34	16	45	39
Implemented sufficient programs to prevent SAs	48	43	8	60	27	13
Increased awareness and encouraged victims and others to report SAs	45	53	2	57	34	9
Effectively assisted SA victims	20	55	25	20	41	39
Treated SA victims fairly	18	58	24	17	43	40
Did not tolerate SAs	40	40	20	46	28	26
Had a good process for reporting SAs	34	50	17	33	40	26
Made clear SA will not be tolerated	64	30	6	79	15	6
Investigated complaints	33	32	34	35	17	48
Enforced penalties against offenders	22	43	35	27	26	47
Enforced penalties against unit commanders or superiors who tolerate SA	16	38	47	21	23	56
Provided awareness and prevention training	78	18	3	88	8	4

Source: Department of Defense Inspector General, 2003.

USAFA and Fowler Panel

In April 2003, Congress established the Panel to Review Sexual Misconduct Allegations at the U.S. Air Force Academy. Led by former Congresswoman Tillie K. Fowler, and drawing on the Walker Working Group's findings and the DoD Inspector General's May 2003 survey of USAFA female cadets, the panel issued its report in September 2003 (U.S. Congress, 2003). The

panel concluded that a "chasm in leadership" existed at the Academy, due in part to turnover of Air Force and Academy leadership, inconsistent command supervision, and lack of effective external oversight by its Board of Visitors, which reports to the President and the Air Force leadership. The panel stated the *Agenda for Change* that the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff issued established positive changes but did not go far enough to institutionalize permanent changes in the Academy's culture, climate, and future governance (Department of the Air Force, 2003b).

The Fowler Panel made 21 recommendations in areas including: (1) calling for a review of the accountability of Academy and Air Force leadership for the problems at the Academy; (2) creating new policies, plans, and legislative proposals to improve command supervision and oversight at the Academy; (3) improving efforts that focus on organizational culture and character development; and (4) improving interventions and responses to sexual assault (U.S. Congress, 2003). The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 adopted one of the task force recommendations, making the Superintendent of the Academy eligible for further assignment rather than requiring mandatory retirement (Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005).

USAFA and DoD IG Report

The DoD IG report on sexual assault at USAFA, issued in December 2004 (Department of Defense Inspector General, 2004), stated that the root cause of sexual assault problems at USAFA was "the failure of successive chains of command over the last ten years" to acknowledge the problems' severity and to "initiate and monitor adequate corrective measures to change the culture until very recently." The DoD IG report criticized the confidential reporting system for delaying investigations of alleged sexual assaults and potentially impeding investigation and action against offenders. The report also concluded that inconsistent application of the system's amnesty procedures for infractions by alleged sexual assault victims and witnesses reduced incident reporting. The report cited a "problematic cadet subculture" that created a climate unfavorable to women and lax in order and discipline. The DoD IG made 14 recommendations including: (1) requiring the Commander, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, to report directly to the Secretary of the Air Force; (2) modifying USAFA policies regarding sexual assault reporting and investigation; (3) eliminating sexual harassment and negative attitudes toward women at the Academy; and (4) ensuring cadet orientation training defines standards for sexual interaction and exemplary leadership behavior.

Air Force IG Report

The Air Force IG report, submitted in September 2004 and released with the DoD IG report in December 2004, addressed 56 investigations of sexual assault allegations at USAFA in 1993 through 2002 and concluded that minor errors in evidence handling and failure to follow established procedures or instructions did not affect the final disposition of cases or the Superintendent's ability to take action. The Air Force IG found no evidence of intentional mishandling or willful neglect by any USAFA official (Department of the Air Force Inspector General, 2004).

In releasing the DoD and Air Force IG reports, Air Force Vice Chief of Staff General T. Michael Moseley indicated the Air Force had implemented the *Agenda for Change* and replaced the entire senior leadership at USAFA. To better integrate headquarters' oversight and assistance to the Academy, the Air Force established, in August 2003, a management structure consisting of a General Officer Steering Committee, Executive Steering Group and a Project Manager. The Executive Steering Group consisted of the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Force Management & Personnel (SAF/MR), the Air Force General Counsel, and the Academy Superintendent (Department of the Air Force, 2003a).

Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies

In November 2003, the NDAA for FY 2004 directed the Secretary of Defense to establish the Defense Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies to assess and recommend measures to improve policies to prevent sexual harassment and sexual assault at the USMA and USNA (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004). The task force was composed of military, DoD civilian, and non-DoD members, and was co-chaired by Vice Admiral Gerald L. Hoewing, Chief of Naval Personnel, and Delilah Rumburg, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (Department of Defense, 2005c).

In its August 2005 report, the Task Force found that sexual harassment was a "more prevalent and corrosive problem" than sexual assault at the two Academies and created "an environment in which sexual assault is more likely to occur." The Task Force also indicated that both Academies had inadequately addressed these issues in the past and stated, "Although progress has been made, hostile attitudes and inappropriate actions toward women, and the toleration of these by some cadets and midshipmen, continue to hinder the establishment of a safe and professional environment in which to prepare future military officers."

Task Force recommendations included having students understand that the prevention of sexually harassing behaviors are leadership and value issues that require them to assume added responsibility for their own and each others' actions by "intervening, confronting, and correcting" individuals who fail to live up to the required standards of dignity and respect for all. To increase awareness, the Task Force recommended incorporating sexual harassment and assault prevention and response into mandatory courses on military leadership and ethics for cadets and midshipmen, and to require mandatory training for Academy faculty and staff. They also urged emphasis on the value of women in the Armed Forces. To increase visibility, the Task Force recommended expanding the percentage of female cadets/midshipmen and the number of female officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) in key positions at the Academies to provide role models.

The Task Force endorsed the new DoD sexual assault prevention and response policy (see below), but it recommended that Congress supplement its provisions by creating a statutory privilege protecting communications between victims of sexual assault and health care providers and victim advocates. Among other recommendations, it called upon Congress to revise the Uniform Code of Military Justice to address the full range of sexual misconduct.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

While the Service Academies have conducted reviews and made recommendations specific to their handling of sexual assault, DoD has also undertaken an assessment and improvement of its sexual assault policies. In accordance with legislative requirements (Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005), the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued a series of directive-type memoranda to the Services—including the Service Academies—in November and December 2004 that provided DoD policy guidance on sexual assault matters (Department of Defense, 2005a). The policy includes a standard definition, response capability, training requirements, response actions, and reporting guidance throughout the Department. The DoD Joint Task Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (JTF-SAPR) supports implementation of the new policy. The new policy not only applies to the active duty and Reserve forces, it also is to be implemented at the Service Academies.

Under the new policy, each Service will designate, at the appropriate command level, a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) as the single point-of-contact to coordinate sexual assault victim care. The SARC is required to track victim services from initial report through final disposition, chair a monthly interdisciplinary case management group to review ongoing cases, provide updates to commanders, and assist commanders in meeting annual and newcomer orientation on sexual assault training requirements. The Services also are required to designate Victim Advocates (VAs) who report to the SARC. Each sexual assault victim will be offered the services of a VA as long as the victim requests it (Department of Defense, 2004c).

To supplement Service capabilities, all military installations in the U.S. (and overseas, where appropriate) are required to establish a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with local community service providers and other Services to exchange sexual assault information, collaborate with crisis counseling centers, coordinate medical and counseling services for victims, and provide training to military sexual assault medical examiners and health providers. The goal is to ensure that victims receive the same level of care, regardless of location (Department of Defense, 2004b).

Finally, in March 2005, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz issued new DoD policy guidance on confidentiality of reporting of sexual assault incidents. Under the new policy, victims of sexual assault have the option of restricted reporting that protects personal information from release to military authorities. Victims may also select the previously mandatory policy of unrestricted reporting, which includes notification of the installation commander and military criminal investigators. If the victim chooses restricted reporting, the incident is reported to the commander and investigators, however, the details of the case are not reported. The purpose of the new policy is to encourage victims to report incidents that would not be reported if full disclosure were required. The policy provides victims more time to decide whether to initiate prosecution and greater control over the use of their information. The policy, which became effective in June 2005, requires extensive training of all DoD personnel and specialized training of commanders, SARCs, VAs, law enforcement members, chaplains, healthcare providers, and legal personnel (Department of Defense, 2005b).

Organization of Report

The remainder of this report is divided into four chapters. Chapter 2 describes the 2005 survey methodology, including the statistical design, survey administration, and the questionnaire. It also describes the analytic procedures used to analyze the survey, including the scales, analytic subgroups, and estimation procedures used in the report. Chapter 3 provides results of students' experiences of unprofessional, gender-related behavior during the 2004-2005 academic year. Data for three categories of unwanted, gender-related behavior are reported: sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexist behavior. On the 2005 survey, students were asked to provide details for one of their experiences of sexual assault in that academic year and describe the details surrounding that incident. Chapter 4 provides information on those situations—who the offenders were, where the behaviors occurred, if alcohol or drugs were involved, etc. Finally, Chapter 5 summarizes students' perceptions of sexual harassment and assault training and their views of progress in eliminating sexual assault and harassment at their Academy since they entered.

Chapter 2: Survey Methodology

This chapter describes the methodology used for *SASA2005* and the analytic procedures used in this report. The first section discusses the survey design, survey administration, and questionnaire. The second section describes the scales, analytic subgroups, and estimation procedures used in this report.

Survey Design and Administration

Statistical Design

The population of interest for the survey was students at the USMA, USNA, and USAFA. All female students were included in the sample. A single-stage, stratified random sample of male students was used. The sampling frame included all students in class years 2005 through 2008, stratified by Academy, gender, and class year.

The sample consisted of 2,049 female and 3,287 male students drawn from the student rosters provided to DMDC by each Academy. After checking for eligibility of those in the sample, 18 women and 16 men were found to be ineligible (visiting students and foreign nationals). The responses were weighted to reflect the eligible population at the time of data collection (April 2005). The overall weighted response rate was 85%. Table 4 provides information on the population, eligible samples, and response rates for major analytical groups. Further details on the statistical methods applied to sampling and weighting are reported by Paraloglou and Riemer (2005).

Table 4.
SASA2005 Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Eligible Sample Size	Weighted Response Rates (%)
Overall	12,417	5,302	85
Males	10,368	3,269	85
Females	2,049	2,033	87
USMA	4,078	1,679	90
Males	3,460	1,065	90
Females	618	614	93
USNA	4,233	1,775	94
Males	3,540	1,088	93
Females	693	687	95
USAFA	4,106	1,848	71
Males	3,368	1,116	71
Females	738	732	72

Survey Administration

Data were collected at each Academy in April 2005. A team of DMDC survey administrators and proctors administered the paper-and-pencil survey in separate sessions of female and male students. In addition to the DMDC staff, an officer from the same Service as the Academy briefed the students on the purpose and importance of the survey at the beginning of each session. These Service officers were not affiliated with the Academies. After checking in and entering the briefing room, each student was provided a survey, an empty envelope, and a pen. An Academy-specific information sheet was also provided that contained details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed while taking the survey or afterwards. At the briefing, students were told the purpose of the survey, the importance of participation, and that completion of the survey was voluntary. Students could leave the session after the mandatory briefing if they did not wish to take the survey. Students returned surveys, in sealed envelopes, to survey staff as they exited the sessions.

Questionnaire Design

This survey was conducted in response to the NDAA for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004. *SASA2005* is the second of a series of congressionally mandated surveys designed to assess the incidence of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and related issues at the Service Academies. The DoD IG conducted the first survey in Spring 2004, and this survey was the model for the *SASA2005* survey design, although a number of survey items were modified to conform to standard DMDC survey methodology. A copy of the *SASA2005* survey is provided in the Appendix. The survey was subdivided into the following eight topic areas:

1. *Background Information*—Service Academy, gender, and Academy class year.
2. *Values*—Values important to professional life at one's Academy, and opinions about student conduct and behaviors.
3. *Training*—Whether sexual assault and sexual harassment training was received, effectiveness of the training received, and understanding of sexual assault and sexual harassment-related procedures (reporting, receiving assistance, etc.).
4. *Academy Climate*—Character and conduct, gender treatment, leadership and support, willingness to report incidents, consequences of reporting, and accountability.
5. *Personal Experiences*—Experiences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexist behavior since June 2004.
6. *One Situation With Greatest Effect*—Details pertaining to experiences of sexual assault, including characteristics of offenders, when and where situations occurred, to whom behaviors were reported and, if applicable, students satisfaction with the complaint process and outcome.
7. *Reasons for Not Reporting*—Reasons a student chose not to report an incident of sexual assault.

8. *How Are We Doing*—Sexual harassment and sexual assault as more or less of a problem since becoming a student, comparison of sexual harassment and sexual assault with civilian colleges/universities.

The Personal Experiences section of the survey contains both a measure of sexual assault developed by the DoD IG for use in the *2004 Service Academy Sexual Assault* survey and the DoD core measure of sexual harassment (Department of Defense Inspector general, 2005). To ensure standard assessments of the incident rates of sexual harassment and other unprofessional, gender-related behaviors across DoD, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity (DASD[EO]) convened a meeting in November 1998 of Service and Reserve component representatives to recommend a standardized method for use in Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys. Combining this input with extensive analyses of existing survey data, DMDC developed the "DoD Sexual Harassment Core Measure." On March 12, 2002, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) directed the use of the core measure in all Service-wide and DoD-wide surveys that include sexual harassment measurement.

Question (Q)23, consists of 17 behavioral items, which are intended to represent a continuum of unprofessional, gender-related behaviors. Items are derived from the *Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ)* (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995). In Q23, respondents are asked to indicate how often they have been in situations involving these behaviors. The response scale is a five-point frequency scale ranging from "Never" to "Very often."

The counting algorithm for reporting incident rates for any of the individual categories of unprofessional, gender-related behaviors is a single-step process. More specifically, did the individual indicate experiencing at least one of the behaviors in Q23 indicative of a category at least once (response options "Once or twice" to "Very often") since June 2004? The categories and corresponding items are as follows: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior (Table 5).

Table 5.

Questions Regarding Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors and Corresponding Behavior Categories

Type of Behavior	Question Text
Crude/Offensive Behavior	Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you?
	Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)?
	Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?
	Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you?
Unwanted Sexual Attention	Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?
	Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"?
	Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?
	Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you?
Sexual Coercion	Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?
	Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative (e.g., by mentioning an upcoming review or evaluation)?
	Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?
	Implied better assignments or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?
Sexist Behavior	Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms?
	Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)?
	Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?
	Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?
Other	Other unwanted gender-related behavior?

The counting algorithm for the sexual harassment incident rate is a two-step process. First, the respondent indicates in Q23 experiencing crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, or sexual coercion at least once since June 2004. Second, the respondent indicates in Q24 that at least some of the behaviors experienced were sexual harassment. In order to be counted as having experienced sexual harassment, students must have experienced one of the types of unprofessional, gender-related behavior: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, or sexual coercion *and* indicated in Q24 they considered any of the behaviors experienced to have been sexual harassment.

The sexual assault incident rate is computed from responses to Q25 and Q26 (Table 6). Question 25 contains a list of sexual assault behaviors and asks if students experienced any of the behaviors since June 2004. Question 26 asks respondents who answered "Yes" to Q25 to select each of the specific behaviors they experienced. If a respondent selected "No" to Q25, but then indicated they had experienced a specific behavior in Q26, Q25 was recoded to "Yes."

Table 6.
Questions Regarding Sexual Assault and Behaviors Experienced

Question	Question Text
Q25 Sexual Assault	<p>Since June 2004, has someone done any of the following to you without your consent and against your will?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts? • Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful? • Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful? • Had sexual intercourse with you? • Had oral sex with you? • Had anal sex with you?
Q26 What did the person(s) do during this situation?	Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts
	Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful
	Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful
	Had sexual intercourse with you
	Had oral or anal sex with you

After completing the DoD sexual harassment core measure and the sexual assault questions, students who experienced sexual assault were asked to think about the one situation, occurring since June 2004, which had the greatest effect on them. A series of questions pertaining to this event gather specific details about the circumstances that surrounded the experience. These details provide answers to questions such as:

- Who were the offenders?
- Where did the experiences occur?
- How often did the situation occur?
- Where did the experiences occur?

- Was the situation reported, and if so, to whom?
- Were there any repercussions from reporting the incident?

Analytic Procedures

Subgroups

Survey results are presented for women and men, and also by a variety of reporting categories. To form the reporting categories, respondents are classified primarily by survey self-report. If the self-reported data were missing for Academy or gender, DMDC relied on categorization according to Academy and gender recorded for each group session at survey administration. Survey results are reported separately for women and men at each Academy by: class, those who had experienced sexual assault, those who had not experienced sexual assault, those who had experienced sexual harassment, and those who had not experienced sexual harassment. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- Academy—Categories include USMA, USNA, and USAFA.
- Class—Class years for *SASA2005* survey include 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.
- Gender—This category is self-explanatory.
- Experienced Sexual Assault—Students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault since June 2004.
- Not Experienced Sexual Assault—Students who indicated they had not experienced sexual assault since June 2004.
- Experienced Sexual Harassment—Students who indicated they had experienced sexual harassment since June 2004.
- Not Experienced Sexual Harassment—Students who indicated they had not experienced sexual harassment since June 2004.

Estimation Procedures

The *SASA2005* used a complex sample design that required weighting to produce population estimates, such as percentages.¹ Estimation procedures that assume simple random sampling or traditional measures to test the reliability of data, such as the number of respondents, will misstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN[®] PROC DESCRIPT, which uses the finite population correction and Taylor's linearization variance estimation (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2002). These SUDAAN 9.0 procedures accommodate features of complex designs and weighting.

¹Because of nonproportional sampling and differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SAS[®] PROC SURVEYMEANS (SAS, 2001) or SUDAAN[®], correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance.

By definition, sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Standard errors are estimates of the random variation around population parameters, such as a percentage or mean. The analysis in this report used margins of error (95% confidence intervals) to represent the degree of uncertainty introduced by the nonresponse and weighting adjustments.²

Presentation of Results

Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this report. Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., class) at a time. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group is compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension. For example, responses of first-year women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from second-year, third-year and fourth-year USAFA females (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). The use of the word "significantly" is redundant and is, therefore, not used. Because the results of comparisons are based on a weighted, representative sample, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the population.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. The titles describe the subgroup and dependent variables presented in the table. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers contained in the tables are percentages with margins of error at the end of the table. Ranges of margins of error are presented when more than one estimate is displayed in a column.

Estimates may be unstable, because they are based on a small number of observations or a relatively large variance in the data or weights. Particularly unstable estimates are suppressed or annotated. "NR" indicates the estimate is Not Reportable because the nominal respondent count was less than 5, the effective respondent count was less than 15, or percentage estimates had relatively large standard errors. Effective respondent count takes into account the finite population correction, variability in weights, and the effect of sample stratification. The finite population correction and stratification effects may cause the effective respondent count to be larger than the nominal count, while the variability in weights may cause the effective respondent count to be smaller than the nominal respondent count. Effective respondent count is not considered when the percentage equals 0% or 100%, and the standard error equals 0.

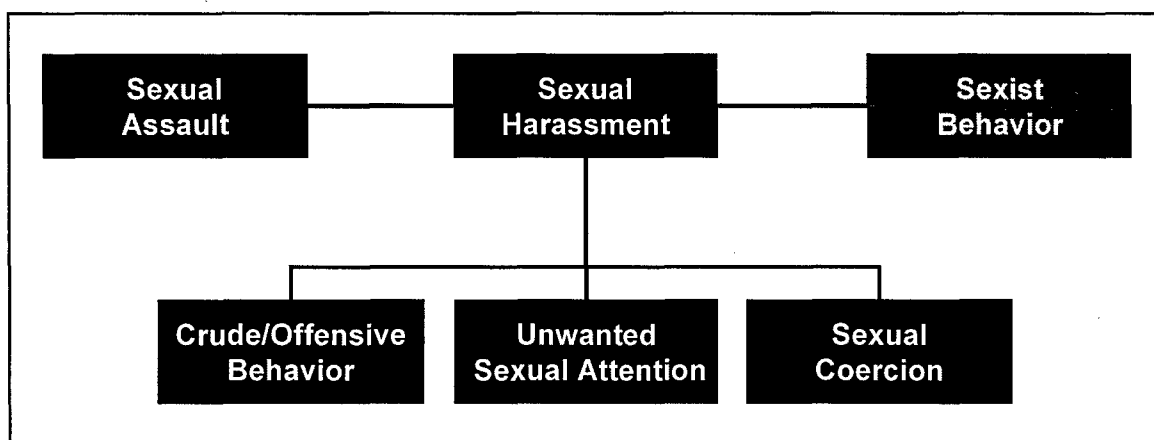
² The margin of error represents the degree of certainty that the percentage or mean would fall within the interval in repeated samples of the population. Therefore, if 55% of individuals selected an answer and if the margin of error was ± 3 , in repeated surveyed samples from the population, in 95% of the samples the percentage of individuals selecting the same answer would be between 52% (55 minus 3) and 58% (55 plus 3).

Chapter 3:

Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior

This chapter examines students' responses to questions on experiences of unprofessional, gender-related behavior in the 2004-2005 academic year. Three categories of gender-related behavior are reported: sexual assault, sexual harassment (with three subcomponents), and sexist behavior (Figure 1). These categories represent a continuum of behaviors, from sexual assault (attempted or completed sexual intercourse; attempted or completed oral or anal sex; touching, stroking, or fondling of private parts), sexual harassment (offensive sexual behaviors, attempts to establish a sexual relationship, and *quid pro quo* treatment for sexual cooperation), and sexist behaviors (contribute to a negative environment). This measure was constructed using a rational-empirical approach to scale construction. Scientific methods for survey item construction were used (e.g., focus groups were used to collect and modify behavioral examples) and numerous factor analytic studies have been conducted. These studies used a wide variety of populations, which has led to iterative modifications in the items, each of which has been subsequently tested. The measure is valid (e.g., scores on the measure are related to a wide variety of relevant variables in theoretically expected ways, such as lowered job satisfaction and organizational commitment and elevated psychological and physical symptoms of those who are harassed) (Fitzgerald, Drasgow, & Magley, 1999; Williams, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow, 1999). Using classical test theory, item response theory, and factor analysis, the measure has been found to provide reliable measurement of gender-related experiences (Fitzgerald, Magley, Drasgow, & Waldo, 1999; Stark, Chernyshenko, Lancaster, Drasgow, & Fitzgerald, 2002). Additional details regarding the measures of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexist behavior are described at the beginning of each respective section.

Figure 1.
Survey Measure of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexist Behavior



Sexual Assault

DoD defines sexual assault as “intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent” (Department of Defense, 2004a). Under this definition, sexual assault includes rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), or indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling). Based on the definition, sexual assault can occur regardless of gender, age, or spousal relationship, and lack of consent does not require physical resistance but might include coercion or incapacitation.

The survey (Q25) asked students whether they had experienced successful or unsuccessful attempts to have sex with them (sexual intercourse; oral or anal sex) or touching, stroking, or fondling of private parts without their consent or against their will. The survey also asked students who experienced an incident of sexual assault to indicate the type of behavior(s) experienced. Question 26 asked students to indicate the specific assault behaviors they experienced. The sexual assault incident rate is constructed from Q25 and Q26 (for more information see chapter 2).

The following sections describe, for each Academy, the sexual assault incident rates, by class year for women and men. In addition, for women only, the rates for each specific behavior experienced are provided. Rates for specific behaviors experienced by men are not reportable.

USMA by Class Year³

Overall, 6% of female and 1% of male USMA cadets indicated experiencing sexual assault (Table 7). First-year (4%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault than the average of women in the other class years at USMA. There were no differences in sexual assault rates for men by class year.

Unwanted touching (76%) was the behavior most often experienced by women. Second-year (89%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted touching than the average of women in the other class years at USMA, while third-year (56%) women were comparatively less likely. Second-year (44%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing unsuccessful attempts of unwanted sexual intercourse, while first-year (20%) and third-year (22%) women were comparatively less likely. Third-year (44%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing unsuccessful attempts of unwanted oral or anal sex than the average of women in the other class years at USMA, while fourth-year (9%) women were comparatively less likely. First-year (60%) and third-year (33%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual intercourse against their will. First-year (20%) women were also comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing oral or anal sex against their will. Specific sexual assault behaviors experienced are not reportable due to low numbers for either men as a whole, or for men by class year.

³ As used in this report, class refers to the Academies' four-class system, under which first-year (senior) cadets/midshipmen are the graduating class, and fourth-year cadets/midshipmen are the incoming (freshman) class.

Table 7.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Reported Experiencing Sexual Assault and the Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Sexual Assault and Specific Assault Behaviors	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Assault	6	4	7	6	7
Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts	76	80	89	56	82
Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful	32	20	44	22	36
Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful	18	20	NR	44	9
Had sexual intercourse with you	23	60	NR	33	18
Had oral or anal sex with you	9	20	NR	11	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-5$	$\pm 1-13$	$\pm 2-10$	$\pm 2-11$	$\pm 2-8$
Men					
Sexual Assault*	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 2	± 3	± 2	± 2

*Note. Specific sexual assault behaviors experienced by men are not reportable. NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

At the USNA, 5% of female and 1% of male midshipmen indicated they experienced sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year (Table 8). First-year (2%) and third-year (4%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault than the respective averages of women in the other class years, while second-year (6%) and fourth-year (6%) women were comparatively more likely. There were no differences in sexual assault rates for men by class year.

Unwanted touching (84%) was the behavior most often experienced by women. Results for first-year women are not reportable. Second-year (75%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted touching than the average of women in the other class years at USNA. Third-year (33%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing unsuccessful attempts of unwanted oral or anal sex against their will. Fourth-year (14%) women were comparatively less likely, and second-year (75%) women were comparatively more likely, to indicate experiencing sexual intercourse against their will. There were no differences for women by class year in experiences of unsuccessful attempts of unwanted sexual intercourse or of completed oral or anal sex against their will. Specific sexual

assault behaviors experienced are not reportable for either men as a whole, or for men by class year.

Table 8.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault and the Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Sexual Assault and Specific Assault Behaviors	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Assault	5	2	6	4	6
Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts	84	NR	75	83	86
Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful	32	NR	38	33	29
Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful	16	NR	12	33	14
Had sexual intercourse with you	39	NR	75	33	14
Had oral or anal sex with you	13	NR	NR	17	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-4$	± 1	$\pm 1-8$	$\pm 1-11$	$\pm 1-5$
Men					
Sexual Assault*	1	0	3	2	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 2	± 3	± 2	± 2

*Note. Specific sexual assault behaviors experienced by men are not reportable. NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

Overall, 4% of female and 1% of male USAFA cadets indicated experiencing sexual assault (Table 9). There were no differences in sexual assault rates by class year for female or male cadets. Unwanted touching (89%) was the behavior most often experienced by women. Specific sexual assault behaviors are not reportable by class year for women. Specific sexual assault behaviors are not reportable for either men as a whole or for men by class year.

Table 9.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault and the Specific Behaviors Experienced, by Class Year

Sexual Assault and Specific Assault Behaviors	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Assault	4	2	4	3	4
Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts	89	NR	NR	NR	NR
Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful	46	NR	NR	NR	NR
Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Had sexual intercourse with you	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
Had oral or anal sex with you	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-13$	± 3	± 3	± 2	± 2
Men					
Sexual Assault*	1	2	1	1	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 3	± 3	± 3	± 2

*Specific sexual assault behaviors experienced by men are not reportable. NR: Not reportable

Sexual Harassment

The DoD defines sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career, or
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment” (Department of Defense, 1995).

As measured in this survey, sexual harassment is comprised of specific types of unprofessional, gender-related behaviors, defined by both the U.S. legal system and DoD as behaviors that might lead to a hostile or offensive work environment or represent *quid pro quo*

harassment. Research has shown that experiences of sexual harassment result in emotional upset, negative feelings about work, and reduced commitment to the organization where the sexual harassment occurred (Jacques, Sivasubramaniam, and Murry, 1999).

Question 23 in the survey assessed the frequency of students' sexual harassment experiences with other persons assigned to their Academy, including other students and/or military or civilian personnel working at the Academy. The question included behaviorally worded examples of unprofessional, gender-related behaviors. DMDC has used similar behaviorally based questions in its surveys of active-duty and Reserve component personnel. The items are from the SEQ, the most frequently used survey of such behaviors in academic and civilian research (Arvey, 1995; Fitzgerald et al., 1988). Items were modified for use by DoD by the original researchers at the University of Illinois and DMDC (Ormerod et al., 2003).

In addition to measuring sexual harassment, three component measures are derived from the items in Q23. The components are:

- Crude/Offensive Behavior—unwanted verbal/nonverbal behaviors of a sexual nature that were offensive or embarrassing.
- Unwanted Sexual Attention—attempts to establish a sexual relationship.
- Sexual Coercion—unwanted instances of classic *quid pro quo* treatment or favoritism conditioned on sexual cooperation.

The survey used a two-step method to assess sexual harassment. The first step gathered data on the behaviorally worded examples of unprofessional, gender-related behaviors in Q23. Respondents indicated how often they had been in situations involving these behaviors. The response scale was a 5-point frequency scale ranging from "Never" to "Very often." In the second step, Q24 asked students how many (some, all or none) of the behaviors they marked in Q23 were sexual harassment. In order to determine how to "count" the frequency of sexual harassment behaviors, a counting algorithm was used. To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, students must have experienced at least one behavior defined as crude/offensive behavior (Q23a, c, e, f), unwanted sexual attention (Q23h, j, m, n), or sexual coercion (Q23k, l, o, p) and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors were sexual harassment. The rates for the three sexual harassment subcomponents (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion) were calculated from responses to their respective items in the behavioral list in Q23.

The results shown below are reported by Academy for sexual harassment and its three component types, crude and offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Results are shown by class year for women and men.

USMA by Class Year

Table 10 shows that, overall, 62% of female and 12% of male USMA cadets indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the 2004-2005 academic year. First-year (68%) and third-year (73%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment

than the respective averages of women in the other class years, while second-year (56%) and fourth-year (52%) women were comparatively less likely. Fourth-year (8%) men were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than the average of men in the other class years.

Second-year (85%) and fourth-year (84%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior, while third-year women (94%) were comparatively more likely. First-year (59%) and third-year (65%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, while fourth-year (43%) women were comparatively less likely. Third-year (26%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, while second-year (13%) and fourth-year (15%) women were comparatively less likely. While there were no differences by class year for men in the crude/offensive behavior rate, fourth-year men at USMA were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention (10%) and sexual coercion (2%) than the respective averages of men in the other class years.

Table 10.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Crude/Offensive Behavior, Unwanted Sexual Attention, and Sexual Coercion, by Class Year

Type of Behavior	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Harassment	62	68	56	73	52
Crude/Offensive Behavior	87	87	85	94	84
Unwanted Sexual Attention	55	59	54	65	43
Sexual Coercion	18	18	13	26	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	± 2
Men					
Sexual Harassment	12	12	14	17	8
Crude/Offensive Behavior	64	67	59	69	59
Unwanted Sexual Attention	16	18	15	21	10
Sexual Coercion	5	6	5	6	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-6$

USNA by Class Year

At the USNA, 59% of female and 14% of male midshipmen indicated experiencing sexual harassment (Table 11). Second-year and third-year (both 62%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than the respective averages of women in the other class years. Fourth-year (10%) men were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than the average of men in the other class years.

First-year (82%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than the average of women in the other class years at their Academy. First-year (41%) women were also comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, while third-year (50%) women were comparatively more likely. Second-year (15%) and third-year (17%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, while first-year (9%) and fourth-year (11%) women were comparatively less likely. There were no differences by class year for men in the crude/offensive behavior rate. Fourth-year men were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention (9%) and sexual coercion (2%) than the respective averages of men in the other class years. Second-year (7%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion.

Table 11.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Crude/Offensive Behavior, Unwanted Sexual Attention, and Sexual Coercion, by Class Year

Type of Behavior	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Harassment	59	57	62	62	57
Crude/Offensive Behavior	85	82	85	86	86
Unwanted Sexual Attention	45	41	45	50	46
Sexual Coercion	13	9	15	17	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	$\pm 2-3$	± 2	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Sexual Harassment	14	16	16	14	10
Crude/Offensive Behavior	53	56	51	55	52
Unwanted Sexual Attention	14	15	18	16	9
Sexual Coercion	4	4	7	3	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 2-6$

USAFA by Class Year

At the USAFA, 49% of female and 16% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexual harassment (Table 12). Third-year (57%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than the averages of women in the other class years. There were no differences in sexual harassment rates for male cadets by class year.

Third-year (82%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing crude/offensive behavior than the average of women in the other class years at USAFA. Third-year (43%) and fourth-year (45%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing unwanted sexual attention, while first-year (27%) women were comparatively less likely. First-year (6%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing sexual coercion, while fourth-year (13%) women were comparatively more likely. There were no differences in crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion rates, by class year, for male cadets.

Table 12.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Crude/Offensive Behavior, Unwanted Sexual Attention, and Sexual Coercion, by Class Year

Type of Behavior	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Harassment	49	47	43	57	46
Crude/Offensive Behavior	76	71	74	82	77
Unwanted Sexual Attention	38	27	35	43	45
Sexual Coercion	10	6	7	12	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-4$
Men					
Sexual Harassment	16	14	16	15	18
Crude/Offensive Behavior	56	57	51	55	61
Unwanted Sexual Attention	14	13	12	16	17
Sexual Coercion	4	4	5	6	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 3-6$

Sexist Behavior

Sexist behavior is defined as verbal/nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the respondent (Fitzgerald et al., 1988). These

gender-related behaviors can contribute to a negative environment but are less serious than sexual harassment and assault. Research has found that sexist behavior, including insulting and hostile gender-based attitudes precede sexual harassment (Ormerod et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 2005). Civilian sector research has shown that sexist behavior is commonly experienced in civilian schools and workplaces, particularly from peers (Harned 2000). To assess the prevalence of sexist behavior at the Academies, students were asked if they had experienced any of four sexist behaviors (Q23b, d, g, i) during the 2004-2005 academic year. Results for sexist behavior are reported by Academy by class year for women and men.

USMA by Class Year

At USMA, 96% of female and 55% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Table 13). First-year (97%) and third-year (100%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than the respective average of women in the other class years, while second-year (92%) and fourth-year (93%) women were comparatively less likely. Third-year (61%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than the average of men in the other class years at the USMA.

Table 13.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year

Sexist Behavior	Total		First Year (Senior)		Second Year (Junior)		Third Year (Sophomore)		Fourth Year (Freshman)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Sexist Behavior	96	55	97	58	92	50	100	61	93	51
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 3	± 1	± 6	± 2	± 6	± 3	± 6	± 2	± 6

USNA by Class Year

At the USNA, 93% of female and 50% of male midshipmen indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Table 14). Second-year (91%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than the average of women in the other class years at the USNA. There were no differences in sexist behavior rates by class year for male midshipmen.

Table 14.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year

Sexist Behavior	Total		First Year (Senior)		Second Year (Junior)		Third Year (Sophomore)		Fourth Year (Freshman)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Sexist Behavior	93	50	93	50	91	49	94	53	94	50
Margins of Error	±1	±3	±2	±6	±2	±6	±2	±6	±1	±6

USAFA by Class Year

At USAFA, 82% of female and 49% of male cadets indicated experiencing sexist behavior (Table 15). Fourth-year (87%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior than the average of women in the other class years at the USAFA. There were no differences in sexist behavior rates by class year for male cadets.

Table 15.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexist Behavior, by Class Year

Sexist Behavior	Total		First Year (Senior)		Second Year (Junior)		Third Year (Sophomore)		Fourth Year (Freshman)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Sexist Behavior	82	49	77	48	78	46	85	52	87	48
Margins of Error	±2	±4	±6	±7	±5	±7	±3	±7	±3	±6

Continuum of Behaviors by Experiences of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault

Like leading sexual harassment academic research (Fitzgerald et al., 1995), DoD's surveys since 1988 have treated unprofessional, gender-related behaviors as a continuum, ranging from sexist behavior to sexual harassment and, ultimately, to sexual assault. This approach is not merely a theoretical convenience for classifying different types of unprofessional, gender-related behavior. As the following discussion demonstrates, there are clear linkages between sexual harassment and sexual assault. Women who have experienced sexual harassment are more likely to experience sexual assault. A study of 1995 DMDC survey data on 22,372 active-duty women used statistical modeling techniques to examine the causes and consequences of sexual assault and sexual harassment (Harned et al., 2002). The study found that sexual assault was directly related to having been sexually harassed, holding less organizational power (e.g., junior enlisted), and having less sociocultural power (e.g., youth, the uneducated, racial/ethnic minorities, the unmarried). The study also found that organizational

climate (e.g., students' perceptions about an Academy's tolerance of sexist behavior and sexual harassment) was directly related to sexual harassment, and, thereby, to sexual assault. Similarly, a study of 3,632 female veterans found that 41% of those who had been sexually harassed, but only 2% of non-harassed women, had also been sexually assaulted (Skinner et al., 2000). Other studies of female military personnel have also reported relationships between experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault (Wolfe et al., 1998; Sadler et al., 2003).

This section examines the extent to which students who indicated experiencing sexual assault or sexual harassment were also more likely to have experienced other unprofessional, gender-related behaviors. Results are reported by Academy, for women and men, and whether they experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment. Results are not reportable by class year for either women or men.

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As shown in Table 16, USMA women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment (97%), crude/offensive behavior (100%), unwanted sexual attention (94%), sexual coercion (63%), and sexist behavior (100%) than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault (10%) and sexist behavior (100%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault (6%) and sexist behavior (81%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 16.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Sexual Assault and Harassment	Women				Men			
	Experienced SA		Experienced SH		Experienced SA		Experienced SH	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sexual Assault			10	0			6	0
Sexual Harassment	97	60			NR	12		
Crude/Offensive Behavior	100	86	99	69	NR	63	97	59
Unwanted Sexual Attention	94	52	71	28	NR	15	49	11
Sexual Coercion	63	15	25	6	NR	4	14	3
Sexist Behavior	100	95	100	89	NR	54	81	51
Margins of Error	±2-10	±1-2	±1-2	±1-2	--	±2-3	±5-8	±1-3

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As shown in Table 17, USNA women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment (90%), crude/offensive behavior (94%), unwanted sexual attention (97%), sexual coercion (58%) and sexist behavior (97%) than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Results for men who indicated they experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault (7%) and sexist behavior (99%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault (6%) and sexist behavior (85%) than men who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 17.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Sexual Assault and Harassment	Women				Men			
	Experienced SA		Experienced SH		Experienced SA		Experienced SH	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sexual Assault			7	1			6	1
Sexual Harassment	90	58			NR	13		
Crude/Offensive Behavior	94	85	99	65	NR	53	96	46
Unwanted Sexual Attention	97	43	61	24	NR	13	49	9
Sexual Coercion	58	10	19	3	NR	3	16	2
Sexist Behavior	97	93	99	84	NR	50	85	45
Margins of Error	±2-4	±1	±1-2	±1-2	--	±2-3	±4-7	±1-3

NR: Not reportable

USFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As shown in Table 18, USFA women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual harassment (88%), unwanted sexual attention (94%), sexual coercion (51%) and sexist behavior (94%) than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Experiences of crude/offensive behavior for women who had experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault (6%) and sexist behavior (96%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment were more

likely to indicate experiencing sexist behavior (73%) than USAFA men who had not experienced sexual harassment. There were no differences among men in their experiences of sexual assault by whether they had experienced sexual harassment.

Table 18.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Unprofessional, Gender-Related Behaviors by Experiences of Sexual Assault and Harassment	Women				Men			
	Experienced SA		Experienced SH		Experienced SA		Experienced SH	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sexual Assault			6	1			1	1
Sexual Harassment	88	47			NR	16		
Crude/Offensive Behavior	NR	75	97	56	NR	56	98	48
Unwanted Sexual Attention	94	36	57	21	NR	14	40	9
Sexual Coercion	51	9	19	2	NR	4	13	3
Sexist Behavior	94	81	96	68	NR	48	73	44
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-13$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-3$	--	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 1-4$

NR: Not reportable

Chapter 4: Sexual Assault One Situation

Chapter 4 provides information on the circumstances in which sexual assault incidents occurred at the Academies during the 2004-2005 academic year. On the survey, students who indicated that they had experienced sexual assault were asked to consider the "one situation" occurring since June 2004 that had the greatest effect on them. With that one situation in mind, students then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience. Information from this section of the survey helps to answer questions, such as:

- Who were the offenders?
- Where did the behaviors occur?
- Were drugs or alcohol involved?
- Was the situation reported and, if so, to whom?

Location of Incident

Students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault were asked to describe where the incident took place on or off academy grounds. Unlike most civilian colleges, Academy students' access to non-Academy locations is restricted, especially for third- and fourth-year (sophomore and freshman) students. Moreover, two of the Academies (USMA and USAFA) are not located in urban settings, unlike USNA. For these reasons, sexual assaults at the Academies are likely to occur on Academy grounds. This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy by whether the incident occurred on or off the Academy installation.

USMA by Class Year

As discussed in Chapter 3, 6% of USMA women and 1% of men indicated experiencing sexual assault in the 2004-2005 academic year. Of those who experienced sexual assault, the majority answered questions about the one situation (response rates were 91-100% for females and 75-100% for males). The results for men are not reportable.

The majority of women (74%) indicated that the sexual assault occurred on the USMA grounds (Table 19). First-year (20%) and fourth-year (64%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate the assault occurred on the USMA grounds than the average of women in the other class years, while third-year (89%) women were comparatively more likely. Results for second-year women are not reportable.

Table 19.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year

Location	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
On installation	74	20	NR	89	64
Off installation	26	80	NR	11	36
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 5	± 12	--	± 9	± 8

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

At the USNA, 5% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing sexual assault since June 2004. The majority answered questions in the one situation (response rates were 90-100% for women and 73-100% for men). The results for men are not reportable.

As shown in Table 20, female midshipmen were as likely to indicate their sexual assault experience occurred on the USNA grounds (45%) as they were to indicate it occurred off the USNA grounds (55%). Second-year (29%) and third-year (33%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate the assault occurred on Academy grounds than the average of women in the other class years. Results for first-year women are not reportable.

Table 20.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year

Location	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
On installation	45	NR	29	33	46
Off installation	55	NR	71	67	54
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 5	--	± 8	± 11	± 6

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

At the USAFA, 4% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing sexual assault since June 2004. The majority answered questions in the one situation (response rates were 95-100% for women and 83-100% for men). The results for males are not reportable.

Overall, 64% of female cadets indicated that their sexual assault experience occurred on the USAFA grounds (Table 21). The locations of the sexual assault are not reportable for women by class year.

Table 21.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Location of Incident, Total and by Class Year

Location	Total
On installation	64
Off installation	36
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 13

Characteristics of Offenders

Greater understanding of the characteristics of the offenders and their relationships to the targets of their behaviors might affect the content and effectiveness of Academy sexual assault prevention and response programs. To obtain general information on the perpetrators of sexual assaults, students who indicated that they had experienced sexual assault were asked to describe the offender(s). Respondents were asked to indicate gender of the offender(s); whether the offender was a fellow cadet or midshipman, a member of the faculty or staff, or a person not assigned to their Academy; and whether multiple offenders were involved. This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy for each characteristic of the offender(s).

USMA by Class Year

As shown in Table 22, USMA women indicated the offenders in their sexual assault experiences were male cadets who acted alone. At USMA, 97% of female cadets indicated the offender in their situation was male, whereas only 3% indicated the offender was a female. There were no differences by class year in the gender of the offender for women at USMA. Nearly all (97%) indicated the offender was a fellow cadet, with 3% indicating faculty/staff and 3% indicating it was a person not assigned to the Academy. Approximately 9% of women indicated that there were multiple offenders, while the majority (88%) indicated there was only one.

Table 22.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Gender of Offender					
Male	97	NR	NR	89	NR
Female	3	NR	NR	11	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 3	--	--	± 9	--
Organization of Offender					
Cadet/midshipman	97	80	NR	NR	NR
Faculty/staff	3	NR	11	NR	NR
Person not assigned to your Academy	3	20	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 3	± 12	± 8	--	--
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	9	NR	11	22	NR
No	88	NR	78	78	NR
Don't know	3	NR	11	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-4$	--	$\pm 8-10$	± 10	--

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

As shown in Table 23, USNA women indicated the offenders in their sexual assault experiences were male midshipmen who acted alone. The majority of offenders (83%) were fellow midshipmen, 3% were a faculty/staff member, and 16% were persons not assigned to the Academy. Approximately 7% of women indicated that there was more than one offender, while the majority (90%) indicated there was only one offender. Results are not reportable for all characteristics of offender(s) for first-year midshipmen. Results are not reportable for gender of offender or multiple offenders for third-year midshipmen.

Table 23.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Gender of Offender					
Male	100	NR	NR	NR	NR
Female	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 12	--	--	--	--
Organization of Offender					
Cadet/midshipman	83	NR	88	83	77
Faculty/staff	3	NR	NR	17	NR
Person not assigned to your Academy	16	NR	12	NR	31
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-4$	--	± 6	± 10	$\pm 5-6$
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	7	NR	NR	NR	15
No	90	NR	88	NR	85
Don't know	3	NR	12	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	--	± 6	--	± 5

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

As shown in Table 24, USAFA women indicated the offenders in their sexual assault experiences were male cadets who acted alone. The majority of offenders (88%) were fellow cadets, 5% were a USAFA faculty/staff member, and 12% were persons not assigned to the Academy. Approximately 5% of women indicated that there was more than one offender, while the majority (90%) indicated there was only one offender. Results are not reportable for all characteristics of offender(s) by class year.

Table 24.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault by Characteristics of Offender(s), Total and by Class Year

Characteristics of Offender(s)	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Gender of Offender					
Male	95	NR	NR	NR	NR
Female	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 8	--	--	--	--
Organization of Offender					
Cadet/midshipman	88	NR	NR	NR	NR
Faculty/staff	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
Person not assigned to your Academy	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 8-13$	--	--	--	--
Multiple Offenders					
Yes	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
No	90	NR	NR	NR	NR
Don't know	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 8-9$	--	--	--	--

NR: Not reportable

Use of Force or Alcohol/Drug Involvement

Threats and use of force have often been associated with sexual assault. The National College Women Sexual Victimization (NCWSV) study reported one in five of those who indicated experiencing non-consensual sexual relations suffered some type of physical injury during the assault (Fisher et al., 2000). An earlier survey of 65 rape victims (among 388 female college seniors) found that 46% of the victims reported they were overcome by force or the threat of force (Schwartz and Leggett, 1999).

Also common in sexual assaults is the use of alcohol or drugs. The NCWSV study reported that 70% of sexual assaults of college women involved the use of alcohol or drugs, either by the victims (43% of incidents) or the offenders (69% of incidents). The study also found that 21% of the incidents involved underage victims (Fisher et al., 2000). From 1995 to 2002, the National Crime Victimization Study (NCVS), an annual Department of Justice survey, compiled data on alcohol, drugs, and sexual assault for 36,881 college students. NCVS results indicate an annual average of 40% of sexual assaults involved offenders who used alcohol or drugs to commit the assault (Baum and Klaus, 2005).

On the *SASA2005* survey, students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault were asked if the offender(s) used force to make them consent. They were also asked if drugs or

alcohol were involved in the incident. Specifically, respondents were asked to indicate if they were so intoxicated they were unable to consent, if the offender(s) were intoxicated, or if the offender(s) used drugs to knock them out (e.g., sedatives, date rape drugs). This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy for each question and provides an overall index of drug/alcohol involvement.

USMA by Class Year

Overall, 34% of USMA women indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs, either by them or the offender (Table 25). First-year cadets are more likely to be of legal drinking age than cadets in other classes. First-year (80%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs than the average of women in the other class years, while third-year (22%) and fourth-year (17%) women were comparatively less likely. Typically, either the cadet was so intoxicated she was unable to consent (20%), or the offender was intoxicated (29%). First-year (80%) cadets were also comparatively more likely to indicate they were so intoxicated that they were unable to consent, while third-year (11%) women were comparatively less likely. First-year (60%) and second-year (44%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate the offender was intoxicated, while third-year (11%) and fourth-year (18%) women were comparatively less likely. There were no instances where women indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out as part of the sexual assault.

Nearly one-third (29%) of female cadets indicated the offender(s) used force during their sexual assault experience. Fourth-year (55%) women were comparatively more likely than the average of women in the other class years to indicate force was used during the sexual assault.

Table 25.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement or Use of Force in Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Were alcohol or drugs used in any aspect of the assault?	34	80	44	22	17
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	20	80	NR	11	18
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	29	60	44	11	18
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Did the offender use force to make you consent?	29	40	NR	22	55
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-11$	$\pm 12-13$	± 10	$\pm 9-10$	$\pm 6-8$

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

At the USNA, 62% of women indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs, either by them or the offender (Table 26). Data for first-year female midshipmen are not reportable. Second-year (88%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs than the average of women in the other class years at USNA, while fourth-year (43%) women were comparatively less likely. Either the midshipman was so intoxicated she was unable to consent (33%), or the offender was intoxicated (40%). Second-year (50%) female midshipmen were comparatively more likely to indicate the assault occurred when they were so intoxicated that they were unable to consent, while fourth-year (23%) women were comparatively less likely. Fourth-year (31%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate the offender was intoxicated. Few women (3%) indicated that the offender used drugs to knock them out as part of the sexual assault. Second-year (12%) women were comparatively more likely than the average of women in the other class years to indicate the offender used drugs to knock them out prior to the assault.

Overall, 37% of female midshipmen indicated the offender(s) used force during their sexual assault experience. Second-year (62%) women were comparatively more likely, and third-year (17%) women comparatively less likely, than the average of women in the other class years to indicate force was used during the sexual assault.

Table 26.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement or Use of Force in Sexual Assault, Total and by Class Year

Specific Behaviors	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Were alcohol or drugs used in any aspect of the assault?	62	NR	88	50	43
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	33	NR	50	33	23
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	40	NR	38	33	31
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	3	NR	12	NR	0
Did the offender use force to make you consent?	37	NR	62	17	38
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-5$	--	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 10-11$	$\pm 5-10$

NR: Not reportable

USAFA

Overall, 27% of USAFA women indicated their sexual assault experience included the use of alcohol or drugs, either by them or the offender (Table 27). At USAFA, 12% of women indicated the offender was intoxicated when the sexual assault occurred. Nearly a quarter of women (23%) indicated they were so intoxicated at the time of the assault that they were unable to consent. Some women (5%) indicated that the offender used a knock-out drug on them. There were no reportable differences by class year in whether alcohol or drugs were part of the sexual assault, and the specific types of drug/alcohol use were also not reportable by class year. At USAFA, 39% of female cadets indicated the offender(s) used force during their sexual assault experience. There were no reportable differences by class year in whether force was used during the sexual assault.

Table 27.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Indicated Alcohol/Drug Involvement or Use of Force in Sexual Assault, Total

Specific Behaviors	Total
Were alcohol or drugs used in any aspect of the assault?	27
Did the incident occur when you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?	23
Did the incident occur when the offender was intoxicated?	12
Did the incident occur after the offender used drugs to knock you out?	5
Did the offender use force to make you consent?	39
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 7-13$

Reporting of Incident

Sexual assault is an underreported crime. For example, most sexual assaults of college women go unreported to authorities. The NCWSV found that 86% of sexual assaults went unreported to police (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 1999). The study also found that only 5% of those experiencing any type of on-campus sexual victimization reported the incident to campus authorities. Another national survey found that college students reported 22% of rapes and 17% of other sexual assaults to police or campus authorities (Sloan et al., 1997).

On the *SASA2005* survey, students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault were asked if they reported the situation to any authorities, individuals, or organizations. If they indicated they did report the situation, they were asked to specify the authorities, individuals, or organizations to whom they reported. This section presents, in order of descending frequency, what percent of students reported an incident of sexual assault to specific authorities, individuals, or organizations. Results are shown only if the frequency was reportable.

USMA

Overall, 41% of USMA women indicated they discussed/reported the incident to one or more authorities, individuals, or organizations (Table 28). Second-year (56%) and third-year (56%) women were comparatively more likely to discuss/report their sexual assault experience to an authority or individual than the average of women in the other classes at USMA, while fourth-year (18%) women were comparatively less likely. The women were asked to indicate all the authorities or individuals to whom they reported their experience. Most commonly, the women discussed the assault with a parent, family member or friend (71%). At USMA, 50% of women reported the incident to their officer/NCO chain of command or to a criminal investigation organization. Many women reported their experience to the Academy counseling center or to military lawyers (both 43%). Fewer (31%) discussed their experience with a member of their cadet chain of command.

Table 28.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Reported Sexual Assault, by Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations Most Frequently Selected

Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations	Percent
Report the assault to any authority	41
Parent, family member, friend, or boyfriend/girlfriend	71
Officer/NCO chain of command member (AOC, MTL, Co Officer, SEL)	50
Criminal investigation organizations (e.g., CID, NCIS, AFOSI)	50
Academy Counseling or Development Center	43
Military lawyers (e.g., SJA)	43
Cadet/midshipman chain of command member	31
Faculty member, coach, sponsor, or Academy staff not in chain of command	29
Military Police	21
Academy chaplain/clergy	14
Academy hotline/helpline	14
Civilian assault/crisis center/hotline/helpline	14
Service or DoD Inspector General's office or hotline	14
Civilian law enforcement agency	7
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-8$

USNA

At the USNA, 40% of women indicated they discussed/reported the incident to one or more authorities, individuals, or organizations (Table 29). Second-year (50%) and third-year (83%) women were comparatively more likely to discuss/report their sexual assault experience to an authority or individual than the average of women in the other classes at USNA, while fourth-year (15%) women were comparatively less likely. When asked to specify all of the authorities

or individuals to whom they reported their experience, nearly all indicated they discussed the assault with a parent, family member or friend (92%). At USNA, 50% of women reported the incident to a peer resource, such as a peer counselor from Sexual Assault Victim Intervention Guidance Understanding Information Direction and Education (SAVI GUIDE). Roughly a third discussed their experience with a member of their midshipman chain of command (36%) or the Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) advocate (33%). Fewer (27%) discussed their experience with the Academy chaplain/clergy.

Table 29.

Percentage of USNA Females Who Reported Sexual Assault, by Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations Most Frequently Selected

Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations	Percent
Report the assault to any authority	40
Parent, family member, friend, or boyfriend/girlfriend	92
Peer resource (e.g., SAVI GUIDE, CASIE Rep)	50
Cadet/midshipman chain of command member	36
SAVI advocate/coordinator	33
Academy chaplain/clergy	27
Criminal investigation organizations (e.g., CID, NCIS, AFOSI)	18
Academy Counseling or Development Center	17
Officer/NCO chain of command member (AOC, MTL, Co Officer, SEL)	16
Faculty member, coach, sponsor, or Academy staff not in chain of command	9
Civilian lawyers	9
Military lawyers (e.g., SJA)	9
Installation medical personnel	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-8$

USAFA

Overall, 44% of female USAFA cadets indicated they discussed/reported the incident to one or more authorities, individuals, or organizations (Table 30). Differences in reporting behaviors were not reportable by class year. Female cadets used a variety of reporting channels. The most common were to their officer/NCO chain of command (12%), the USAFA hotline/helpline (12%), a member of their cadet chain of command (12%), and a peer resource, such as a Cadets Advocating Sexual Integrity and Education (CASIE) representative (12%).

Table 30.

Percentage of USAFA Females Who Reported Sexual Assault, by Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations Most Frequently Selected

Authorities, Individuals, or Organizations	Percent
Report the assault to any authority	44
Officer/NCO chain of command member (AOC, MTL, Co Officer, SEL)	12
Academy hotline/helpline	12
Cadet/midshipman chain of command member	12
Peer resource (e.g., SAVI GUIDE, CASIE Rep)	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 13-16$

Negative Experiences as a Result of Reporting an Incident

Students who indicated they experienced sexual assault were asked if anyone retaliated against them for reporting the incident or if they experienced any other repercussions, such as ostracism, harassment, or ridicule. This section presents the frequency with which students reported negative experiences. Retaliation and other repercussions are not reportable by class year.

USMA

Some USMA women (7%) indicated that someone in a position of authority retaliated against them for reporting the incident (Table 31). Overall, 39% of women indicated that they experienced other repercussions for reporting the incident, such as ostracism, harassment, or ridicule. There were no reportable differences by class year in whether cadets experienced retaliation or other repercussions.

Table 31.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Negative Experiences as a Result of Reporting

Specific Experiences	Percent
Retaliation by an authority	7
Other repercussions	39
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 6-8$

USNA

At the USNA, no women indicated that someone in a position of authority retaliated against them for reporting the incident (Table 32). However, 17% of women indicated that they

experienced some form of social repercussions for reporting the incident, such as ostracism, harassment, or ridicule. There were no differences by class year among female midshipmen.

Table 32.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Negative Experiences as a Result of Reporting

Specific Experiences	Percent
Retaliation by an authority	NR
Other repercussions	17
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 6

USAFA

At the USAFA, experiences of retaliation and social repercussions by female cadets are not reportable.

Reasons for not Reporting an Incident

Reasons for not reporting sexual assaults vary. The 1997 National College Women Sexual Victimization (NCWSV) study found the most common reason college women gave for not reporting completed rape was that the victim did not regard the incident as serious enough to report (66%) (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). The second most common reason (42%) was the victim was not sure that a crime or harm had been intended (Fisher et al., 2000, 2003).

On the *SASA2005* survey, students who indicated they had experienced sexual assault but did not report it were asked their reasons for not reporting the incident. This section presents the reasons for not reporting an incident, in order of descending frequency. Results are shown only if the frequency was reportable.

USMA

There were many reasons why USMA women chose not to report their sexual assault experience (Table 33). The two most commonly selected reasons were that they handled the situation by themselves or thought they could deal with the situation by themselves (both 95%). The social stigma associated with sexual assault was also a powerful deterrent to reporting. Many cadets indicated they feared harassment/ridicule by peers (80%), did not want people gossiping about the assault (75%), were ashamed/embarrassed (75%), feared loss of friends (55%), or did not want parents/family to find out (50%). Other reasons included concerns that the cadets would be blamed for the assault (65%), thought they would not be believed (55%), feared other repercussions (35%), or labeled a troublemaker (50%). Although less common, some cadets were concerned about the official response to their reporting of sexual assault. For example, some women believed nothing would be done about the incident (35%), or feared punishment for infractions of Academy regulations (25%).

Table 33.

Percentage of USMA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Percent
I handled it myself	95
I thought I could deal with it myself	95
Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers	80
I did not want people gossiping about the assault	75
Shame/embarrassment	75
I thought I would be blamed for the assault	65
It was not important enough to report	55
Feared loss of friends	55
I thought people would not believe me	55
I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	50
Not threatened with retaliation, but feared some form of retaliation	50
Did not want parents/family to find out	50
Feared other repercussions	50
I thought nothing would be done	35
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (such as underage drinking)	25
Did not want boyfriend/girlfriend to find out	25
Threatened with some form of retaliation	10
I wanted to fit in	10
Pressured by someone in position of authority	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-7$

USNA

USNA women indicated many reasons why they chose not to report their sexual assault experience (Table 34). All women who did not report indicated that they chose not to report because they thought they could deal with the situation themselves (100%). Nearly as many reported they did not want people gossiping about the assault (94%). At the USNA, 83% of women indicated they did not report because they feared harassment/ridicule by peers, they did not want their parents/family to find out about the assault (83%), they were ashamed or embarrassed (83%), and feared loss of friends (72%)—all reasons associated with social stigma. About half expressed concern that they would be labeled a troublemaker (55%), feared some form of retaliation (56%), feared punishment for violations of Academy regulations (50%), feared other repercussions (61%), thought people would not believe them (45%), or thought they would be blamed for the assault (44%). Although 60% of women chose not to report, this was not because they were unaware of how to do so. Only 5% of respondents indicated they did not report the incident because they were not aware of reporting procedures.

Table 34.

Percentage of USNA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Percent
I thought I could deal with it myself	100
I did not want people gossiping about the assault	94
I handled it myself	83
Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers	83
I did not want my parents/family to find out	83
Shame/embarrassment	83
It was not important enough to report	72
Feared loss of friends	72
Feared other repercussions	61
Not threatened with retaliation, but feared some form of retaliation	56
I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	55
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (such as underage drinking)	50
I thought people would not believe me	45
I thought I would be blamed for the assault	44
I thought nothing would be done	39
I wanted to fit in	17
Threatened with some form of retaliation	11
Did not want boyfriend/girlfriend to find out	11
Not aware of reporting procedures	5
Pressured by someone in position of authority	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-19$

USAFA

As shown in Table 35, the two most commonly selected reasons among USAFA women for not reporting sexual assault were fear of loss of friends and shame/embarrassment (both 79%). Women were likely to indicate they could handle the situation themselves (70%), and they did not want to have people gossiping about the assault (69%). Although the sexual assault occurred without their consent or against their will, 69% of women believed they would be blamed for the assault if they reported their experience. Women also indicated fear of being labeled a troublemaker (60%), concern that nothing would be done (31%), and fear of punishment for Academy infractions (28%) as reasons for not reporting the incidents.

Table 35.

Percentage of USAFA Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Did Not Report It, by Most Frequently Selected Reasons

Reasons for Not Reporting	Percent
Feared loss of friends	79
Shame/embarrassment	79
I handled it myself	70
I did not want people gossiping about the assault	69
I thought I would be blamed for the assault	69
I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker	60
Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers	60
Not threatened with retaliation, but feared some form of retaliation	40
I thought people would not believe me	40
I thought nothing would be done	31
Feared punishment for infractions/violations (such as underage drinking)	28
I wanted to fit in	21
Did not want boyfriend/girlfriend to find out	19
Pressured by someone in position of authority	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 13-18$

Chapter 5: Assessment of Training and Progress

This chapter examines two related subjects: the training in sexual harassment and sexual assault that students received at their Academy and their perceptions of the progress their Academy has made in reducing the prevalence of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Training is a method to increase the awareness and reduce the occurrence of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Each of the Academies have training programs that include a variety of methods such as recurring briefings by Academy staff and open discussions with civilian subject matter experts. In the training portion of the survey, students were asked if they had received training on topics related to sexual harassment and sexual assault, and if such training was effective in reducing these incidents. In the progress portion of the survey, students were asked whether sexual harassment and sexual assault had become more of a problem or less of a problem at their Academy in the past year.

Availability of Training

Students at each Academy were asked whether they had received training in sexual harassment and sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year.

USMA by Class Year

As Table 36 shows, almost all USMA cadets indicated they received training in sexual harassment (98% women; 99% men) and sexual assault (97% women; 99% men) during the 2004-2005 academic year. Second-year (96%) men were comparatively less likely to indicate having received sexual assault training than the average of men in the other class years at USMA. There were no other differences in percent sexual harassment and assault training received by class year for female or male cadets.

Table 36.
Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, Total and by Class Year

Type of Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Harassment	98	99	97	96	99
Sexual Assault	97	99	94	95	99
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 1	± 2	± 2	± 1
Men					
Sexual Harassment	99	99	97	99	99
Sexual Assault	99	100	96	100	99
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 2	± 3	± 2	$\pm 1-2$

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Nearly all USMA cadets indicated they received sexual harassment and sexual assault training since June 2004, regardless of whether they indicated experiencing sexual assault or sexual harassment during that time (Table 37). Women who experienced sexual assault were less likely to indicate having received training in sexual harassment (94%) than women who had not experienced sexual assault. There were no other differences for women or men in the percentage who received sexual harassment and assault training by whether the respondent experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Table 37.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Type of Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sexual Harassment	94	98	98	97	NR	99	98	99
Sexual Assault	94	97	98	96	NR	99	98	99
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 3	± 1	± 1	± 1	--	± 1	± 4	± 1

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

As Table 38 shows, the vast majority of USNA midshipmen indicated they received training in sexual harassment (95% women; 97% men) and sexual assault (92% women; 96% men) during the 2004-2005 academic year. There were no differences in percent sexual harassment training received for women by class year. First-year (89%) and second-year (85%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate they received sexual assault training than the respective averages of women in the other class years, while third-year (94%) and fourth-year (95%) women were comparatively more likely. There were no differences by class year among male midshipmen in percent training received for either type of training.

Table 38.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, Total and by Class Year

Type of Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Harassment	95	92	94	95	96
Sexual Assault	92	89	85	94	95
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 2	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	± 1
Men					
Sexual Harassment	97	96	97	98	98
Sexual Assault	96	96	95	98	97
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	± 3	± 3	± 3	± 3

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Nearly all female (92-97%) and male (96-98%) midshipmen indicated they received sexual harassment and sexual assault training during the 2004-2005 academic year (Table 39). There were no differences for women or men in their sexual harassment and assault training rates by whether they experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Table 39.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Type of Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sexual Harassment	97	95	94	95	NR	97	96	98
Sexual Assault	94	92	92	92	NR	96	96	96
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	± 1	± 1	± 1	--	$\pm 1-2$	± 4	± 2

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

Nearly all female and male (both 99%) USAFA cadets indicated they received sexual harassment and sexual assault training in the 2004-2005 academic year (Table 40). There were

no differences in percent sexual harassment and assault training received by class year for female or male cadets.

Table 40.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, Total and by Class Year

Type of Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Sexual Harassment	99	99	99	100	99
Sexual Assault	99	99	98	99	100
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 3	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-3$
Men					
Sexual Harassment	99	99	99	99	99
Sexual Assault	99	98	99	99	100
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 3	$\pm 2-3$	± 3	$\pm 2-3$

USAFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Regardless of whether they experienced sexual harassment or not, there were no differences in the likelihood that female (98-100%) and male (99%) cadets received sexual harassment and sexual assault training (Table 41). Results for percent training received by women and men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable.

Table 41.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Receiving Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training in the Year Prior to Taking the Survey, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Type of Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sexual Harassment	NR	99	99	100	NR	99	99	99
Sexual Assault	NR	99	98	100	NR	99	99	99
<i>Margins of Error</i>	--	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	± 1	--	± 1	± 4	± 1

NR: Not reportable

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training

Students at each Academy were asked whether the training they received in sexual harassment during the 2004-2005 academic year was effective in reducing the incidence of sexual harassment at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was *very effective*, *moderately effective*, *slightly effective*, or *not at all effective* in achieving this result.

USMA by Class Year

Female (64%) and male (60%) USMA cadets indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment behaviors (Table 42). First-year (70%) and third-year (67%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate such training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing sexual harassment behaviors than the respective averages of women in the other class years. Second-year (67%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate their training was slightly or not at all effective than the average of men in the other class years.

Table 42.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Very effective	5	5	3	4	7
Moderately effective	31	24	30	29	38
Slightly effective	49	57	45	53	42
Not effective	15	13	22	14	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	± 2
Men					
Very effective	7	8	5	7	8
Moderately effective	32	36	27	28	36
Slightly effective	43	38	48	50	48
Not effective	17	19	19	15	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Table 43 shows that USMA women who experienced sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely (84%) to indicate the sexual harassment training they had

that year was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Similarly, women who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (72%) to indicate their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences among male cadets in their ratings of the effectiveness of sexual harassment training by whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 43.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very effective	0	5	3	7	NR	7	7	7
Moderately effective	16	32	25	40	NR	32	30	32
Slightly effective	53	49	55	40	NR	46	40	47
Not effective	31	14	17	13	NR	15	22	14
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-11$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

Female (69%) and male (64%) midshipmen indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment behaviors (Table 44). Second-year (75%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing sexual harassment behaviors than the average of women in the other class years. First-year (7%) women were comparatively more likely to rate their training as very effective in reducing sexual harassment behaviors than the average of women in the other class years, while fourth-year women were comparatively less likely to rate their training as very effective (3%). First-year (72%) men were comparatively more likely than the average of men in the other class years to indicate their sexual harassment training was only slightly or not at all effective.

Table 44.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Very effective	5	7	4	5	3
Moderately effective	26	23	21	29	28
Slightly effective	47	45	42	42	56
Not effective	22	25	33	24	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Very effective	5	4	7	5	5
Moderately effective	31	24	28	33	39
Slightly effective	45	44	44	44	45
Not effective	19	28	21	18	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Table 45 shows that USNA women who experienced sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely (90%) to indicate sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Female midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (73%) to indicate sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Male midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (76%) to indicate sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment than men who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 45.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very effective	3	5	5	4	NR	5	2	6
Moderately effective	7	27	22	32	NR	31	22	33
Slightly effective	50	47	48	45	NR	45	52	43
Not effective	40	22	25	19	NR	19	24	18
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-5$	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

Just over one-half of female (54%) and male (56%) USAFA cadets indicated their sexual harassment training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual harassment behaviors (Table 46). Fourth-year (8%) USAFA women were comparatively less likely to indicate their sexual harassment training was very effective in reducing sexual harassment than the average of women in the other class years. First-year (63%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate their training was slightly or not at all effective than the average of those in the other class years.

Table 46.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, Total and by Class Year

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Very effective	10	11	11	11	8
Moderately effective	35	40	31	31	39
Slightly effective	40	35	40	40	44
Not effective	14	13	17	19	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 5-6$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-4$
Men					
Very effective	13	12	13	11	15
Moderately effective	32	25	32	34	36
Slightly effective	39	39	40	38	37
Not effective	17	24	15	17	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 5-6$

USAFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As shown in (Table 47), USAFA women did not differ in their rating of the effectiveness of sexual harassment training by whether they experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Men did not differ in their ratings of the effectiveness of sexual harassment training by whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 47.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Harassment Behaviors, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very effective	12	10	11	10	NR	13	10	13
Moderately effective	19	36	33	37	NR	32	37	31
Slightly effective	53	40	42	39	NR	38	42	38
Not effective	15	14	14	15	NR	16	11	18
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 10-13$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-4$	--	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 3-4$

NR: Not reportable

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Students at each Academy were also asked whether the sexual assault training they received during the 2004-2005 academic year was effective in reducing the incidence of sexual assault at their Academy. Students had the choice of responding that the training was *very effective*, *moderately effective*, *slightly effective*, or *not at all effective* in reducing sexual assault.

USMA by Class Year

Female (61%) and male (58%) USMA cadets indicated their sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault behaviors (Table 48). Third-year (64%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate such training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing sexual assault behaviors than the average of women in the other class years. There were no differences by class year in men's ratings of the effectiveness of sexual assault training.

Table 48.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Very effective	5	4	4	4	9
Moderately effective	34	33	34	32	38
Slightly effective	49	49	44	54	46
Not effective	12	13	18	10	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	± 2
Men					
Very effective	9	10	6	8	10
Moderately effective	34	36	30	30	38
Slightly effective	45	36	46	50	45
Not effective	13	18	18	11	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Table 49 shows that USMA women who experienced sexual assault during the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely (75%) to indicate sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Female cadets who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (66%) to indicate sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences among male USMA cadets in their ratings of the effectiveness of sexual assault training by whether or not they had been sexually harassed.

Table 49.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very effective	3	6	4	9	NR	9	8	9
Moderately effective	21	35	30	40	NR	34	30	34
Slightly effective	51	49	53	41	NR	44	41	45
Not effective	24	11	13	10	NR	13	21	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	± 2	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

Female (65%) and male (59%) midshipmen indicated their sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault behaviors (Table 50). First-year (68%) and second-year (69%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate such training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing sexual assault behaviors than the respective average of women in the other class years. First-year (65%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate their training was slightly or not at all effective than the average of those in the other class years.

Table 50.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Very effective	6	7	5	7	4
Moderately effective	30	25	26	30	34
Slightly effective	47	45	43	45	51
Not effective	18	23	26	17	10
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Very effective	8	6	10	7	9
Moderately effective	33	28	32	33	38
Slightly effective	44	45	42	43	44
Not effective	15	20	17	16	10
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Table 51 shows USNA women who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (69%) to indicate sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Male midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (70%) to indicate sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault than men who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 51.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very effective	0	6	6	6	NR	8	6	8
Moderately effective	17	30	25	37	NR	33	24	34
Slightly effective	34	47	49	43	NR	44	54	42
Not effective	48	16	20	14	NR	15	16	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-12$	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

Both female (50%) and male (50%) USAFA cadets indicated their sexual assault training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault behaviors (Table 52). First-year (59%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate such training was slightly or not at all effective in reducing sexual assault behaviors than the average of men in the other class years.

Table 52.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, Total and by Class Year

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Very effective	13	13	15	13	10
Moderately effective	38	41	32	34	45
Slightly effective	38	37	39	38	37
Not effective	12	8	13	15	8
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 5-6$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-4$
Men					
Very effective	18	14	17	19	21
Moderately effective	32	27	34	32	32
Slightly effective	36	38	34	35	38
Not effective	14	21	14	14	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 4-6$

USAFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

Table 53 shows that USAFA women who experienced sexual harassment during the 2004-2005 academic year were more likely (53%) to rate their sexual assault training as slightly or not at all effective in reducing or preventing sexual assault than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. There are no differences for female cadets in their ratings of the effectiveness of sexual assault training by whether they experienced sexual assault. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences for male cadets in their ratings of the effectiveness of sexual assault training by whether or not they had been sexually harassed.

Table 53.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Rated the Effectiveness of Their Sexual Assault Training in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assaults, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Very effective	18	12	11	14	NR	18	15	18
Moderately effective	20	39	35	40	NR	32	35	31
Slightly effective	62	37	42	34	NR	36	39	36
Not effective	NR	12	11	12	NR	14	11	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 0-14$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 3-4$	--	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 3-4$

NR: Not reportable

Understanding of Prevention and Response Procedures

After responding to questions related to amount and effectiveness of their sexual harassment and sexual assault training, students were asked whether they understand various concepts and procedures generally covered in sexual harassment and sexual assault training programs (e.g., the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault, how to report, how to obtain counseling, services an Academy can provide). This section summarizes the responses of students at each Academy by gender and class year.

USMA by Class Year

As Table 54 shows, large majorities of female (77-98%) and male (82-98%) USMA cadets indicated they understand each of the aspects related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training that were included in the survey. First-year (99%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate they knew the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than the average of women in the other class years, while fourth-year (94%) women were comparatively less likely. First- and second-year women tended to have a better understanding of what to do when sexual assault has occurred. For example, first- and second-year women were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand how to obtain medical care (96% and 98%), the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (86% and 85%), the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (85% and 80%), the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (92% and 89%), and where to obtain additional information (94% and 92%). First-year (96%) USMA women were also comparatively less likely to indicate they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault than the average of women in the other class years. First-year (97%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault.

Second-year (98%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate they knew the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than the average of USMA men in the other class years. First-year men were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault (99%), how to obtain medical care (97%), the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (87%), the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (87%), the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (94%), and where to obtain information (94%) than the average of male cadets in the other class years.

Table 54.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year

Aspect of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Difference SH and SA	96	99	97	95	94
How to report SH	96	97	96	98	94
How to report SA	97	99	97	98	95
How to avoid SA	98	96	99	99	98
How to obtain medical care	94	96	98	92	91
How to obtain counseling	94	97	93	93	93
Legal office services	81	86	85	82	73
Law enforcement role	77	85	80	74	71
Chain of command role	85	92	89	79	83
Where to obtain information	90	94	92	86	88
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Difference SH and SA	96	97	98	94	94
How to report SH	97	98	96	97	97
How to report SA	98	99	98	97	98
How to avoid SA	97	99	96	97	94
How to obtain medical care	92	97	90	91	92
How to obtain counseling	95	96	93	95	95
Legal office services	82	87	84	80	77
Law enforcement role	82	87	81	79	80
Chain of command role	88	94	87	87	83
Where to obtain information	93	94	94	93	90
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 55 shows, USMA female cadets who experienced sexual assault were more likely to indicate they understand how to obtain medical care (100%) and counseling (100%) following a sexual assault than women who had not experienced a sexual assault. Women who experienced sexual assault were less likely to indicate they understand the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (74%) and role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (80%). Women who experienced sexual harassment were less likely to indicate they understand the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (79%), the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (76%), and role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (84%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences for male cadets in their understanding of sexual harassment and assault prevention and response policies and programs by whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 55.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Aspect of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Difference SH and SA	97	96	96	95	NR	96	94	96
How to report SH	97	96	96	96	NR	97	98	97
How to report SA	97	97	97	97	NR	98	99	98
How to avoid SA	97	98	97	99	NR	97	98	96
How to obtain medical care	100	94	94	94	NR	92	89	93
How to obtain counseling	100	93	95	93	NR	95	93	95
Legal office services	74	81	79	83	NR	82	84	82
Law enforcement role	80	77	76	79	NR	82	76	82
Chain of command role	80	86	84	87	NR	88	81	89
Where to obtain information	89	90	89	91	NR	93	91	93
Margins of Error	±2-10	±1-2	±1-2	±1-2	--	±1-3	±4-8	±2-3

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

As Table 56 shows, first-year (68-99%) USNA women were more likely to indicate they understand the various procedures related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training

included in the survey than the average of women in the other class years. Fourth-year (46-93%) women were less likely to indicate they understand procedures. As with first-year women, second-year women were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault (96%), how to report sexual harassment (95%) and sexual assault (96%), how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault (99%), and how to obtain counseling following a sexual assault (93%). However, second-year women were comparatively less likely to understand how to obtain medical care following an assault (82%), the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (57%), the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (51%), and where to obtain additional information (81%). Third-year women were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand how to obtain medical care following an assault (87%) and the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (63%). Third-year women were comparatively less likely to indicate they understand how to obtain counseling following an assault (87%) and where to obtain additional information (81%).

First-year men were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand how to obtain counseling (94%), the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (75%), the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (72%), and how to obtain additional information (93%) than the average of male midshipmen in the other class years.

Table 56.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year

Aspect of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Difference SH and SA	93	99	96	94	87
How to report SH	91	96	95	92	85
How to report SA	94	98	96	95	90
How to avoid SA	96	99	99	96	93
How to obtain medical care	85	94	82	87	80
How to obtain counseling	89	95	93	87	86
Legal office services	59	71	57	63	50
Law enforcement role	58	70	51	57	54
Chain of command role	53	68	51	52	46
Where to obtain information	83	88	81	81	83
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Difference SH and SA	94	95	95	93	94
How to report SH	95	97	93	95	94
How to report SA	95	96	94	95	93
How to avoid SA	95	97	96	96	92
How to obtain medical care	86	89	84	88	84
How to obtain counseling	91	94	88	92	89
Legal office services	66	75	66	63	63
Law enforcement role	66	72	68	62	64
Chain of command role	64	72	63	62	61
Where to obtain information	89	93	86	89	88
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

To a slight extent, female midshipmen who experienced sexual assault were less likely to indicate they understand the various procedures related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training, than female midshipmen who had not experienced sexual assault (Table 57). Similarly, female midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment were less likely, with two exceptions, to indicate they understand the various procedures related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training included in the survey, than female midshipmen who had not experienced sexual harassment. The exceptions are women who experienced sexual harassment

were more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault (95%) and how to report sexual assault (95%) than women who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Men who experienced sexual harassment were less likely to indicate they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (58%) and the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (54%) than those who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 57.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Aspect of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Difference SH and SA	90	93	95	90	NR	94	94	94
How to report SH	71	92	90	93	NR	95	91	95
How to report SA	87	95	95	93	NR	95	91	95
How to avoid SA	77	97	96	97	NR	96	93	96
How to obtain medical care	81	85	82	89	NR	86	81	87
How to obtain counseling	87	89	88	91	NR	91	86	91
Legal office services	48	59	55	65	NR	66	56	68
Law enforcement role	48	58	55	61	NR	67	58	68
Chain of command role	32	54	48	61	NR	65	54	66
Where to obtain information	77	83	81	85	NR	89	84	90
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-4$	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 5-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

As Table 58 shows, most female (81-99%) and male (82-98%) USAFA cadets indicated they understand each of the procedures related to their sexual harassment and sexual assault training included in the survey. Fourth-year (94%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate they know the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault than the average of women in the other class years. Second-year female cadets were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand how to report sexual harassment (99%), how to report sexual assault (99%), how to obtain medical care (98%), the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (92%), the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal

investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (91%), and the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (88%). First-year (91%) women were also comparatively more likely to indicate they understand the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults than the average of women in the other class years.

Third-year men were comparatively more likely to indicate they understand the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault (99%), how to report sexual harassment (99%), and how to report sexual assault (99%) than the average of male cadets in the other class years. Second-year (96%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate they knew where to obtain additional information than the average of men in the other class years.

Table 58.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, Total and by Class Year

Aspect of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Difference SH and SA	97	96	99	99	94
How to report SH	96	97	99	95	95
How to report SA	97	98	99	96	96
How to avoid SA	99	99	100	99	98
How to obtain medical care	94	94	98	95	91
How to obtain counseling	96	98	98	95	95
Legal office services	87	86	92	87	85
Law enforcement role	85	91	91	85	77
Chain of command role	81	86	88	75	78
Where to obtain information	93	95	94	92	91
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 2-5$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 2-4$
Men					
Difference SH and SA	97	98	96	99	96
How to report SH	97	96	96	99	95
How to report SA	97	96	96	99	96
How to avoid SA	98	97	98	98	97
How to obtain medical care	94	94	96	93	91
How to obtain counseling	97	96	97	98	97
Legal office services	87	88	89	86	86
Law enforcement role	87	88	89	87	84
Chain of command role	82	82	83	86	78
Where to obtain information	93	93	96	93	91
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$

USAFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 59 shows, women who experienced sexual harassment were less likely to indicate they understand the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (85%), the general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults (82%), the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (76%), and where to obtain additional information (90%). Results for women who experienced sexual assault are not reportable in all cases. Women who experienced sexual harassment were less likely to indicate they understand how to avoid situations that might

increase the risk of sexual assault (98%), and how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault (92%) than those who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Men who experienced sexual harassment were less likely to indicate they understand the services the Academy's legal office can provide to a victim of sexual assault (79%), and the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults (71%) than those who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 59.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Who Indicated Understanding Aspects of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Aspect of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Training	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Difference SH and SA	95	97	98	96	NR	97	98	97
How to report SH	NR	96	96	96	NR	97	97	97
How to report SA	NR	97	97	97	NR	97	98	97
How to avoid SA	NR	99	98	100	NR	98	96	98
How to obtain medical care	89	94	92	96	NR	93	91	94
How to obtain counseling	95	96	96	97	NR	97	96	97
Legal office services	NR	87	85	89	NR	87	79	89
Law enforcement role	84	85	82	88	NR	87	83	88
Chain of command role	69	81	76	85	NR	82	71	84
Where to obtain information	90	93	90	96	NR	93	90	94
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 7-12$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-3$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

Progress in Reducing Sexual Assault

On the *SASA2005* survey, students were asked their opinions of whether sexual assault at their Academy had become less or more of a problem, or was about the same, since they became a cadet or midshipman. Because the survey asked students their class year, first-year students were judging over a longer time period and fourth-year students were judging over a shorter time period than students in the other classes.

USMA by Class Year

About half (52%) of women and men (45%) indicated sexual assault was about the same as when they enrolled at the Academy (Table 60). First-year (42%) and fourth-year (39%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem; while second-year (31%) and third-year (23%) women were comparatively less likely. Third-year (21%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual assault was more of a problem than the average of women in the other class years. Second-year (10%) male cadets were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual assault was more of a problem than the average of men in the other class years.

Table 60.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year

Change in the Level of Sexual Assault	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Less of a problem	34	42	31	23	39
About the same	52	46	54	55	55
More of a problem	14	13	15	21	7
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	± 3	± 3	± 2
Men					
Less of a problem	49	50	50	48	49
About the same	45	43	39	48	49
More of a problem	6	7	10	4	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 61 shows, USMA female cadets who experienced sexual assault (23%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault was less of a problem since they became a cadet than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Women who experienced sexual harassment (30%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Women who experienced sexual harassment (19%) were more likely to indicate sexual assault was more of a problem than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences for male cadets regarding their ratings of the degree to which sexual assault has become more or less of a problem based on whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 61.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Change in the Level of Sexual Assault	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less of a problem	23	34	30	39	NR	49	42	50
About the same	66	52	51	55	NR	45	50	44
More of a problem	11	14	19	6	NR	6	8	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 1-2$	± 2	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

The majority of female (53%) and male (64%) midshipmen indicated sexual assault was less of a problem as when they enrolled at the Academy (Table 62). Almost half (45%) of women and about one-third (34%) of men indicated the problem of sexual assault was about the same. Fourth-year (39%) women were comparatively less likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than the average of female midshipmen in the other class years, while first-year (69%) and second-year (59%) women were comparatively more likely than the respective average of students in the other class years. Fourth-year (52%) men were comparatively less likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than the average of men in the other class years; while second-year (73%) men were comparatively more likely.

Table 62.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year

Change in the Level of Sexual Assault	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Less of a problem	53	69	59	52	39
About the same	45	29	38	43	60
More of a problem	2	2	3	4	1
Margins of Error	± 1	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Less of a problem	64	66	73	65	52
About the same	34	30	23	34	48
More of a problem	3	5	5	2	0
Margins of Error	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 2-6$

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 63 shows, women who experienced sexual assault (19%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault was less of a problem since they became midshipmen than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Female midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment (50%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Men who experienced sexual harassment (54%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than men who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 63.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Change in the Level of Sexual Assault	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less of a problem	19	54	50	56	NR	64	54	65
About the same	68	44	46	43	NR	34	40	33
More of a problem	13	2	3	1	NR	3	6	2
Margins of Error	$\pm 3-4$	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 5-7$	$\pm 1-3$

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

A large majority of female (81%) and male (87%) USAFA cadets indicated sexual assault was less of a problem as when they enrolled at the Academy (Table 64). There were no differences for USAFA women by class year in their ratings of whether sexual assault had become more of a problem or less of a problem. Third-year (93%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than the average of men in the other class years, while fourth-year (82%) men were comparatively less likely.

Table 64.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year

Change in the Level of Sexual Assault	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Less of a problem	81	85	81	81	80
About the same	18	14	19	19	19
More of a problem	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 1-3$
Men					
Less of a problem	87	83	90	93	82
About the same	12	15	9	7	17
More of a problem	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-4$	$\pm 2-5$

USAFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 65 shows, USAFA women who experienced sexual assault (47%) were less likely to indicate that sexual assault was less of a problem since they became cadets than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Female cadets who experienced sexual harassment (77%) were less likely to indicate sexual assault was less of a problem than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences for men regarding their ratings of the degree to which sexual assault has become more or less of a problem based on whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 65.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Assault at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Change in the Level of Sexual Assault	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less of a problem	47	83	77	85	NR	87	84	87
About the same	53	17	21	15	NR	13	14	12
More of a problem	NR	1	1	0	NR	1	2	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 12	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-3$	--	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 1-3$

NR: Not reportable

Progress in Reducing Sexual Harassment

Survey respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which the level of sexual harassment at their Academy had changed since they became students at the Academy. They were asked whether sexual harassment had become less or more of a problem or was about the same during this period. The time period involved varied by class year.

USMA by Class Year

About half of female (60%) and male (48%) USMA cadets indicated the problem of sexual harassment was about the same as when they enrolled at the Academy (Table 66). First-year (12%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was more of a problem than the average of women in the other class years. First-year (35%) and fourth-year (34%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem, while third-year (22%) women were comparatively less likely. There were no differences by class year for men.

Table 66.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, Total and by Class

Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Less of a problem	30	35	30	22	34
About the same	60	53	60	67	59
More of a problem	10	12	10	11	7
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	± 2
Men					
Less of a problem	48	50	50	44	49
About the same	48	45	44	52	49
More of a problem	4	5	6	4	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 4-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$

USMA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 67 shows, female USMA cadets who experienced sexual assault (20%) were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment was less of a problem since they became a cadet than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Women who experienced sexual assault were more likely (17%) to indicate sexual harassment was more of a problem. Women who experienced sexual harassment were comparatively less likely (26%) to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem. Women who experienced sexual harassment were more likely (13%) to indicate sexual harassment was more of a problem. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences for male cadets regarding their ratings of sexual harassment as more or less of a problem based on whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 67.

Percentage of USMA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less of a problem	20	31	26	37	NR	48	44	49
About the same	63	60	61	58	NR	48	49	48
More of a problem	17	9	13	5	NR	4	7	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 4-5$	$\pm 1-2$	± 2	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 6-8$	$\pm 2-3$

NR: Not reportable

USNA by Class Year

Almost half of female (48%) and over half of male (59%) midshipmen indicated sexual harassment was less of a problem as when they enrolled at the Academy (Table 68). First-year (65%) and second-year (55%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem than the respective average of women in the other class years, while fourth-year (33%) women were comparatively less likely. Second-year (6%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was more of a problem. Second-year (65%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem than the average of men in the other class years, while fourth-year (48%) men were comparatively less likely.

Table 68.

Percentage of USNA Females and Males Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year

Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Less of a problem	48	65	55	46	33
About the same	48	31	39	50	64
More of a problem	4	4	6	4	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-2$
Men					
Less of a problem	59	64	65	58	48
About the same	38	31	31	40	51
More of a problem	3	5	4	2	0
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 2-6$

USNA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As Table 69 shows, USNA women who experienced sexual assault (23%) were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment was less of a problem since they became midshipmen than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Female midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment (44%) were less likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. Men who experienced sexual harassment (10%) were more likely to indicate sexual harassment was more of a problem than men who had not experienced sexual harassment.

Table 69.

Percentage of USNA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less of a problem	23	49	44	52	NR	59	47	61
About the same	71	47	50	46	NR	38	43	37
More of a problem	6	4	5	2	NR	3	10	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 3-4$	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	--	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 1-3$

NR: Not reportable

USAFA by Class Year

The majority of female (76%) and male (85%) USAFA cadets indicated sexual harassment was less of a problem as when they enrolled at the Academy (Table 70). First-year (82%) women were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem than the average of women in the other class years, while fourth-year (70%) USAFA women were comparatively less likely. Second-year (90%) and third-year (92%) men were comparatively more likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem than the respective average of USAFA men in the other class years, while fourth-year (78%) men were comparatively less likely.

Table 70.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, Total and by Class Year

Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment	Total	First Year (Senior)	Second Year (Junior)	Third Year (Sophomore)	Fourth Year (Freshman)
Women					
Less of a problem	76	82	80	76	70
About the same	22	17	19	23	27
More of a problem	2	1	1	1	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 2-4$
Men					
Less of a problem	85	80	90	92	78
About the same	14	18	10	8	20
More of a problem	1	2	0	1	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 3-5$

USAFA by Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Experiences

As shown in Table 71, USAFA women who experienced sexual assault (54%) were less likely to indicate that sexual harassment was less of a problem since they became cadets than women who had not experienced sexual assault. Female cadets who experienced sexual harassment (69%) were less likely to indicate sexual harassment was less of a problem than women who had not experienced sexual harassment. Results for men who experienced sexual assault are not reportable. There were no differences for male cadets regarding their ratings of sexual harassment as more or less of a problem based on whether they had been sexually harassed.

Table 71.

Percentage of USAFA Women and Men Indicating Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment at Their Academy, by Experience of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Change in the Level of Sexual Harassment	Women				Men			
	Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment		Experience of Sexual Assault		Experience of Sexual Harassment	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Less of a problem	54	77	69	84	NR	85	79	86
About the same	41	21	28	16	NR	14	20	13
More of a problem	5	2	4	0	NR	1	2	1
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 7-12$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-3$	--	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 4-7$	$\pm 1-3$

NR: Not reportable

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Appendix: 2005 Service Academies Sexual Assault Survey

DMDC

RCS: DD-P&R(A) 2198
Exp. 5/31/2008
DMDC Survey No. 05-0005

2005 Service Academies Sexual Assault Survey

*Department of Defense
Human Resources
Strategic Assessment
Program (HRSAP)*



COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Please take your time and select answers you believe are most appropriate.
- Please PRINT where applicable. Do not make any marks outside of the response and write-in boxes.
- If you need more room for comments, use the back page or a blank piece of paper.
- Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.

RIGHT



WRONG



- To change an answer, completely black out the wrong answer and put an "X" in the correct box as shown below.

CORRECT ANSWER



INCORRECT ANSWER



ACRONYM LIST

AFOSI - Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AOC - Air Officer Commanding
BCT - Basic Cadet Training
CASIE - Cadets Advocating Sexual Integrity and Education
CID - US Army Criminal Investigation Command
Co Officer - Company Officer
DoD - Department of Defense
MTL - Military Training Leader
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigation Service
OIG - Office of the Inspector General
OSI - Office of Special Investigation
SAVI - Sexual Assault Victim Intervention
SEL - Senior Enlisted Leader
SJA - Staff Judge Advocate
TAC - Tactical Officer

PRIVACY INFORMATION

This notice informs you of the purpose of this survey and how the findings of this survey will be used.

AUTHORITY: Section 527 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2004.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The purpose of this survey is to determine the extent to which sexual assault/harassment is occurring among cadets/midshipmen at the Service Academies and to evaluate the effectiveness of each Service Academy's sexual assault/harassment policies, training, and procedures. The survey is intended to serve as a benchmark by which senior DoD officials can track sexual assault/harassment trends over time. Reports will be provided to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, each Military Department, and the Service Academies. Findings will be used in reports and testimony provided to Congress. Some summary statistical findings may be published by Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in professional journals, or presented at conferences, symposia, and scientific meetings.

ROUTINE USES: None.

DISCLOSURE: Providing information on this survey is voluntary and anonymous. There will be no effort to trace any information back to an individual. There is no penalty if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so that data will be complete and representative.

STATEMENT OF RISK: The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of any identifying data you provide. However, DMDC has a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are kept anonymous and protected. If you have any questions about this survey, please contact SASurvey@osd.pentagon.mil.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. To which Service Academy have you been appointed?

- ☐ United States Military Academy
☐ United States Naval Academy
☐ United States Air Force Academy

2. Are you . . . ?

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

3. What is your Class year?

- ☐ 2005
☐ 2006
☐ 2007
☐ 2008

VALUES

4. As a cadet/midshipman, which of the below listed values are most important to your professional life at your Academy? *Indicate your top three values in order of importance (Mark the most important value in the "1st" column, the second most important "2nd" column, and the third most important "3rd" column).*

	1st	2nd	3rd
Accountability			
Achievement			
Ambition			
Commitment			
Courage			
Effectiveness			
Efficiency			
Excellence			
Friendship			
Honor			
Integrity			
Loyalty to Country			
Money			
Power			
Respect			
Selfless service			
Spiritual faith			
Tolerance			

5. Based on your experience, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Cadets/midshipmen at my Academy adhere to the Honor Code/Concept, even if they know they won't get caught violating it.					
b. Cadets/midshipmen adhere to significant Academy rules and regulations, even if they know they won't get caught violating them.					
c. Cadets/midshipmen hold other cadets/midshipmen accountable to the Honor Code/Concept.					
d. Honesty in all things is expected and reinforced at my Academy.					
e. I am morally obligated to abide by the oath I took to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, regardless of the consequences to me.					
f. I have felt pressure from others at my Academy to compromise moral standards because of loyalty to friends/peers.					
g. I have felt pressure from others at my Academy to compromise moral standards in order to meet academic or training objectives.					
h. Circumstances determine whether it is right or wrong for a cadet/midshipman to compromise his or her moral standards.					
i. I am committed to living by moral standards that exceed those of society at large.					
j. As a cadet/midshipman, it is important for me to meet the same exemplary conduct and leadership standards required of a commissioned officer.					
k. My commitment to living by exemplary conduct and leadership standards has been reinforced by attending the Academy.					

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The following behaviors would disrupt good order and discipline at my Academy:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Violating the Honor Code/Concept.					
b. Not reporting Honor Code/Concept violations.					
c. Favoritism based on gender.					
d. Engaging in prohibited relationships/fraternization.					
e. Cadets/midshipmen dating each other at the same Academy.					
f. Consensual sex between cadets/midshipmen on Academy grounds.					
g. Consensual sex between cadets/midshipmen off Academy grounds.					
h. Excessive use of alcohol/drunkenness.					
i. Illegal drug use or the abuse of prescription drugs.					
j. Viewing pornography or other sexually graphic content (images or movies).					

TRAINING

7. Have you had any training since June 2004 on topics related to sexual harassment?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

8. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received in actually reducing/preventing behaviors which might be seen as sexual harassment?

- ☐ Very effective
☐ Moderately effective
☐ Slightly effective
☐ Not at all effective
☐ Does not apply, I have not had sexual harassment prevention training

9. Have you had any training since June 2004 on topics related to sexual assault?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

10. In your opinion, how effective was the training you received in actually reducing/preventing incidents of sexual assault?

- ☐ Very effective
☐ Moderately effective
☐ Slightly effective
☐ Not at all effective
☐ Does not apply, I have not had sexual assault prevention training

11. Do you understand the following?

	Not sure	No	Yes
a. The difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. How to report sexual harassment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. How to report sexual assault.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. How to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. How to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. How to obtain counseling following a sexual assault.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The services that your Academy's legal office can provide to a victim in response to sexual assaults.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The general responsibilities of law enforcement and criminal investigative agencies in response to sexual assaults.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Where to go if I need additional information on the areas above.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ACADEMY CLIMATE

12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about how men and women are treated at your Academy? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Men receive more favorable treatment overall.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Women receive more favorable treatment overall.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Men and women are treated fairly overall.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Cadet/midshipman dormitory/barracks areas should be physically separated (e.g., different floors or buildings) by gender.

- ☐ Agree
☐ No opinion
☐ Disagree

14. At your Academy, to what extent do you think current cadet/midshipman leaders... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Demonstrate good examples of sound moral character?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Hold others accountable for their conduct?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Promote and safeguard the welfare of subordinates?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Create a climate in which cadets/midshipmen are encouraged to report sexual harassment?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Continued

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
f. Create a climate in which sexual assault is not tolerated?.						
g. Create a climate in which cadets/midshipmen are encouraged to report sexual assault?						
h. Ensure those who have reported sexual harassment/ assault are treated with dignity and respect?.....						

15. At your Academy, to what extent do you think current commissioned officers directly in charge of your unit (e.g., TAC, AOC, Co Officers)... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Demonstrate good examples of sound moral character?.....						
b. Hold others accountable for their conduct?.....						
c. Promote and safeguard the welfare of subordinates?						
d. Create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated?.....						
e. Create a climate in which cadets/midshipmen are encouraged to report sexual harassment?.....						
f. Create a climate in which sexual assault is not tolerated?.						
g. Create a climate in which cadets/midshipmen are encouraged to report sexual assault?						
h. Ensure those who have reported sexual harassment/ assault are treated with dignity and respect?.....						

15. Continued

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
i. Provide an appropriate level of privacy to those who have experienced sexual assault?..						
j. Provide adequate information to cadets/midshipmen about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual assault?						

16. At your Academy, to what extent do you think the current Academy Senior Leadership (e.g., Superintendent, Commandant, Vice/Deputy Commandant, Dean)... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Demonstrate good examples of sound moral character?.....						
b. Hold cadets/midshipmen accountable for their conduct?.						
c. Promote and safeguard the welfare of subordinates?						
d. Treat cadets/midshipmen fairly regardless of gender?...						
e. Create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated?.....						
f. Create a climate in which sexual assault is not tolerated?.....						

17. At your Academy, to what extent do you think the current academic faculty... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Demonstrate good examples of sound moral character?.....						
b. Hold cadets/midshipmen accountable for their conduct?....						
c. Promote and safeguard the welfare of subordinates?.....						
d. Treat cadets/midshipmen fairly regardless of gender?						
e. Create a climate in which sexual harassment is not tolerated?						
f. Create a climate in which sexual assault is not tolerated?...						

18. Based on the behavior you have observed, to what extent are cadets/midshipmen at your Academy willing to... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Confront other cadets/midshipmen who engage in sexual harassment, including inappropriate comments and actions?.....						
b. Report other cadets/midshipmen who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously confronted?.....						
c. Report other cadets/midshipmen who commit sexual assault?.....						

19. To what extent do you think cadets/midshipmen at your Academy... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	No basis to judge	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Allow personal loyalties to affect reporting of sexual assault?						
b. Do not report sexual assault out of concern they or others will be punished for infractions, such as fraternization or underage drinking?						
c. Consider fraudulent reporting of sexual assault incidents to be a problem at the Academy?..						

20. At your Academy, to what extent... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Do cadets/midshipmen treat all cadets/midshipmen with respect and dignity, regardless of gender?.....					
b. Do women get lesser punishment than men who commit the same offenses?					
c. Do people who sexually harass others get away with it?.....					
d. Do cadets/midshipmen feel comfortable reporting sensitive issues such as discrimination, harassment, or sexual assault to Academy staff?					
e. Do better qualified men get passed over for leadership positions because it would look better for equal opportunity for a woman to have the position? ...					

21. How would you rate the... *Mark one answer for each statement.*

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
a. Command climate in your cadet/midshipman chain of command? .					
b. Command climate at your Academy? .					
c. Gender relations in your cadet/midshipman chain of command? .					
d. Gender relations at your Academy? .					

22. Would you be willing to report a personal experience of sexual assault to the following authorities, individuals or organizations? *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Yes	No	Uncertain	Service not available	Not applicable
a. Officer/NCO chain of command member (e.g., AOC, MTL, TAC, Co Officer, SEL). .					
b. Faculty member, coach, sponsor, or Academy staff not in chain of command .					
c. Academy hotline/helpline .					
d. Civilian assault/crisis centers/hotline/helpline .					
e. Cadet/midshipman chain of command member .					
f. Peer resource (e.g., SAVI Guide, CASIE Rep) [NA for USMA] .					
g. Academy Counseling or Development Center. .					
h. Installation medical personnel .					
i. Criminal investigative organizations (e.g., OSI/CID/NCIS) .					
j. Security forces, military police, USNA police. .					
k. Civilian law enforcement agency. .					
l. Academy Inspector General's Office [NA for USNA] .					

22. Continued

	Yes	No	Uncertain	Service not available	Not applicable
m. Academy chaplain/clergy .					
n. Academy Response Team (ART) [NA for USMA and USNA] .					
o. SAVI advocate/coordinator [NA for USMA and USAFA] .					
p. Equal Opportunity (EO) office .					
q. DoD Inspector General's Office or DoD IG Hotline .					
r. Military lawyers (e.g., SJA) .					
s. Parent, family member, friend, or boyfriend/girlfriend .					
t. Other (please specify) .					

Please print.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

23. In this question you are asked about sex/gender related talk and/or behavior that was unwanted, uninvited, and in which you did not participate willingly.

How often since June 2004 have you been in situations involving persons assigned to your Academy (e.g., cadets/midshipmen and/or other military or civilian personnel working at your Academy) where one or more of these individuals (of either gender)... *Mark one answer in each row.*

	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often
a. Repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that were offensive to you? .					
b. Referred to people of your gender in insulting or offensive terms? .					
c. Made unwelcome attempts to draw you into a discussion of sexual matters (e.g., attempted to discuss or comment on your sex life)? .					
d. Treated you "differently" because of your gender (e.g., mistreated, slighted, or ignored you)? .					

23. Continued

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Once or twice	Never
e. Made offensive remarks about your appearance, body, or sexual activities?					
f. Made gestures or used body language of a sexual nature that embarrassed or offended you? ...					
g. Made offensive sexist remarks (e.g., suggesting that people of your gender are not suited for the kind of work you do)?					
h. Made unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship with you despite your efforts to discourage it?					
i. Put you down or was condescending to you because of your gender?					
j. Continued to ask you for dates, drinks, dinner, etc., even though you said "No"?					
k. Made you feel like you were being bribed with some sort of reward or special treatment to engage in sexual behavior?					
l. Made you feel threatened with some sort of retaliation for not being sexually cooperative (e.g., by mentioning an upcoming review or evaluation)?					
m. Touched you in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?					
n. Made unwanted attempts to stroke, fondle, or kiss you?					
o. Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?					
p. Implied better assignments or better treatment if you were sexually cooperative?					
q. Attempted to have sex with you without your consent or against your will, but was not successful?					
r. Had sex with you without your consent or against your will?					
s. Other unwanted gender-related behavior? (please specify)					

Please print.

24. How many of the behaviors listed in the previous question that YOU MARKED AS HAPPENING TO YOU do you consider to have been sexual harassment?

- ☐ None were sexual harassment
☐ Some were sexual harassment
☐ Most were sexual harassment
☐ All were sexual harassment
☐ Does not apply, I marked "Never" to every item

25. Since June 2004, has someone done any of the following to you without your consent and against your will?

- Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts?
Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful?
- Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful?
- Had sexual intercourse with you?
- Had oral sex with you?
- Had anal sex with you?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 49

ONE SITUATION WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT

26. If you answered "Yes" to the previous question, think about the situation(s) you experienced since June 2004. Pick one situation to tell us about in this section. That situation should be the event that had the greatest effect on you. What did the person(s) do during this situation? Mark one answer for each behavior.

	Did this	Did not do this
a. Touched, stroked, or fondled your private parts.		
b. Physically attempted to have sexual intercourse with you, but was not successful		
c. Physically attempted to have oral or anal sex with you, but was not successful		
d. Had sexual intercourse with you		
e. Had oral or anal sex with you		

27. In which semester did this occur?

- ☐ Summer
☐ Fall
☐ Spring

28. Where did this incident take place?

- ☐ On installation, in dorm/barracks
☐ On installation, not in dorm/barracks
☐ Off installation, at an Academy-sponsored event
☐ Off installation, and not at an Academy-sponsored event

29. Did the incident involve multiple offenders?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

30. How well did you know the offender(s) at the time of the incident? If there were multiple offenders, choose the answer that best describes the person you know best.

- ☐ Very well (current/former significant other, friend, etc.)
☐ Somewhat well (casual acquaintance)
☐ Not at all (stranger—someone you had never seen before)

31. What was the gender of the person(s) involved?

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

32. Who was the offender(s)? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Cadet/midshipman who was senior to me		
b. Cadet/midshipman who was in the same class as me or below		
c. Military faculty or staff member		
d. Civilian faculty or staff member		
e. Military person not assigned to your Academy		
f. Civilian person not assigned to your Academy		
g. Unidentified person		

33. Did the offender(s)? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Use force to make you consent?		
b. Threaten to harm you if you did not consent?		

34. Did the incident occur... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. When you were so intoxicated that you were unable to consent?		
b. When the offender(s) was intoxicated?		
c. After the offender(s) used drugs to knock you out (e.g., date rape drugs, sedatives, etc.)?		

35. Did you discuss/report this situation to any authorities, individuals or organizations?

- ☐ Yes, and it made things better
☐ Yes, but it made no difference
☐ Yes, and it made things worse
☐ Yes, but it is too soon to tell if it will make things better or worse
☐ No, I did not report it ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 48

36. To which authorities, individuals or organizations was this incident reported? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No	Does not apply
a. Officer/NCO chain of command member (AOC, MTL, Co Officer, SEL)			
b. Faculty member, coach, sponsor, or Academy staff not in chain of command			
c. Academy hotline/helpline			
d. Civilian assault/crisis centers/hotline/helpline			
e. Academy Response Team (ART) [NA for USMA and USNA]			
f. Cadet/midshipman chain of command member			
g. Peer resource (e.g., SAVI Guide, CASIE Rep) [NA for USMA]			
h. Academy Counseling or Development Center			
i. Off-installation counseling center			
j. SAVI advocate/coordinator [NA for USMA and USAFA]			
k. Equal Opportunity (EO) office			
l. Installation medical personnel			
m. Criminal investigation organizations (e.g., OSI/CID/NCIS)			

36. Continued

	Does not apply	No	Yes
n. Security forces, military police, USNA police			
o. Civilian lawyers			
p. Academy Inspector General's Office [NA for USNA]			
q. Academy chaplain/clergy			
r. Civilian law enforcement agency			
s. Service or DoD Inspector General's office or hotline			
t. Military lawyers (e.g., SJA)			
u. Parent, family member, friend, or boyfriend/girlfriend			
v. Other (please specify)			

Please print.

37. Did anyone in a position of authority retaliate against you for reporting this incident (such as unwarranted punishment, demotion, or withholding a favorable duty position)?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 39
☐ Don't know ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 39

38. Please indicate if the following people retaliated against you. Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Cadet/midshipman in my chain of command		
b. Upperclassmen not in my chain of command		
c. Commissioned officer in my chain of command		
d. Other Academy staff or faculty		
e. Service officials outside your Academy ...		
f. Other person(s)		

39. Did you experience any other repercussions for reporting the incident?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 41

40. Please indicate if you experienced any of the following other repercussions for reporting the incident. Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Ostracism, harassment, or ridicule from other cadets/midshipmen not in my chain of command		
b. Ostracism, harassment, or ridicule from cadets/midshipmen in my chain of command		
c. Ostracism, harassment, or ridicule from Academy staff or faculty members		
d. Other significant repercussions (please specify)		

Please print.

41. Did a military criminal investigative organization (e.g., OSI/CID/NCIS) or a civilian law enforcement agency conduct a criminal investigation?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 43
☐ No
☐ Don't know

42. Why wasn't there a criminal investigation conducted?

- ☐ The incident was not reported to law enforcement officials
☐ I declined to cooperate with an investigation
☐ I don't know

43. Were you informed of the final disposition of this matter?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, I was not informed
☐ Not applicable, the offender was never identified
☐ Not applicable, the situation has not been resolved (e.g., on-going investigation or legal proceedings)
☐ Not applicable, the situation was not reported to a criminal investigative organization

44. Do you feel that your chances of having a successful academic career at the Academy will be affected by making this report?

- ☐ Yes, my chances will be improved
☐ Yes, my chances will be worse
☐ No, my academic career will not be affected

45. Do you feel that your chances of having a successful military career will be affected by making this report?

- ☐ Yes, my chances will be improved
☐ Yes, my chances will be worse
☐ No, my career will not be affected

46. How satisfied were you with how the following authorities, individuals or organizations handled the incident?

	Does not apply/Did not use this resource	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. Investigative agencies (e.g., OSI/CID/NCIS)						
b. Military lawyers handling your case (e.g., SJA)						
c. Victim witness assistance.						
d. SAVI advocate/coordinator or Academy Response Team (ART) [NA for USMA]						
e. Academy Counseling or Development Center						
f. Peer resource (CASIE Rep/SAVI Guide) [NA for USMA]						
g. Chain of command						

47. If you were not satisfied with any of the authorities, individuals or organizations listed in the previous question, please indicate why. Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Nothing was done about the complaint.		
b. My privacy was not protected		
c. They did not prevent harassment by offender or other cadets/midshipmen		
d. My complaint was discounted or not taken seriously		

47. Continued

	No	Yes
e. They were not concerned for my welfare.		
f. I was not informed of my rights.		
g. I felt pressured to report the incident		
h. I felt pressured to press charges.		
i. I was encouraged to drop my complaint.		
j. The investigation process took/is taking too long.		
k. Other (please specify)		

Please print

If you reported the incident to military or Academy authorities, SKIP THE NEXT SECTION AND GO TO QUESTION 49.

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING

48. You indicated that you did not report the incident to military or Academy authorities. What were the reasons that were the most important to you when you decided not to report? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. It was not important enough to report.		
b. I handled it myself		
c. I thought I would be labeled a troublemaker.		
d. I thought nothing would be done		
e. Threatened with some form of retaliation.		
f. Not threatened with retaliation, but feared some form of retaliation.		
g. Feared ostracism, harassment, or ridicule by peers.		
h. Feared loss of friends.		
i. Feared I or others would be punished for infractions/violations (such as underage drinking)		
j. I did not want people gossiping about the assault		
k. I did not want my parents/family to find out		
l. Pressured by someone in position of authority		

48. Continued

	No	Yes
m. I did not want my boyfriend/girlfriend to find out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Shame/embarassment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Feared other repercussions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. I thought people would not believe me ...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Not aware of reporting procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. I thought I could deal with it myself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. I wanted to fit in	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. I thought I would be blamed for the assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please print.

HOW ARE WE DOING?

49. In your opinion, has sexual harassment become more or less of a problem at your Academy since you became a cadet/midshipman?

- ☐ Less of a problem
☐ About the same
☐ More of a problem

50. In your opinion, has sexual assault become more or less of a problem at your Academy since you became a cadet/midshipman?

- ☐ Less of a problem
☐ About the same
☐ More of a problem

51. In your opinion, how often does sexual harassment occur at the Service Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities?

- ☐ Much more often at the Academies
☐ More often at the Academies
☐ About the same
☐ Less often at the Academies
☐ Much less often at the Academies
☐ Don't know, I do not know the climate at civilian colleges/universities

52. In your opinion, how often does sexual assault occur at the Service Academies compared to civilian colleges/universities?

- ☐ Much more often at the Academies
☐ More often at the Academies
☐ About the same
☐ Less often at the Academies
☐ Much less often at the Academies
☐ Don't know, I do not know the climate at civilian colleges/universities

53. In your opinion, how do the moral and ethical standards at the Service Academies compare to standards at civilian colleges/universities?

- ☐ Higher standards at the Academies
☐ Higher standards at civilian colleges/universities
☐ Same/no difference
☐ Don't know, I do not know anything about the moral and ethical standards at civilian colleges/universities

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